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RAINES FORCED TO YIELD

City Senators Secure Amendments to the Excise Bill.

A STORMY AND PROLONGED CAUCUS

Brackett of Saratoga the Leader of the Objectors—Gov. Morton Said to Favor Changes.

MORE EQUITABLE DIVISION OF REVENUES

One-Third to Go to the State and Two-Thirds to the Cities—Westchester County Gets Favors.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Raines Excise bill has been traveling a rocky road to-day. Its friends and enemies have been doing hard fighting, and the "kick" was so vigorous against it that after four hours of caucusing to-night the Republican Senators were still at it, unable to agree.

The significant facts in the battle for the day were the combination of fifteen or eighteen Senators, who voted to support amendments which would give a basis of distribution of revenue of one-third to the State anw two-thirds to the city, and a half-rate fee for licenses for the sale of malt liquors. If they had the nerve to maintain this position to the bitter end, they could win. It is impossible to say how much of their attitude is pure bluff.

Another significant fact was the appearance of Frank H. Platt of New-York, a son of Senator Platt, who held numerous conferences with Machine Leader Ellsworth, Mr. Raines, and Gov. Morton. The Governor's attitude has been much discussed to-day, and a report that he has serious objections to the Raines bill, in the form in which it was originally reported to the Senate, has helped the "kickers" to maintain their position.

Gov. Morton, it is said by his friends, does not want the bill to come to him for his action in anything like its present form.

Yet another significant thing, as indicating the opposition to the bill, lies in the fact that the caucus, which began this evening at 8 o'clock, had not decided the points of difference at midnight. This is simply evidence of the "hold up" which the opponents of the bill have been able to give to the "machine." The opposition is so strong that the "machine" leaders dare not attempt to ride rough shod over it. They fear it would split the party. It will be necessary for them to make concessions.

Notwithstanding the opposition, Mr. Raines maintains that the bill will be passed, and so it probably will be, but with important amendments.

It was announced at midnight that the "kickers" had carried their point, and a basis of one-third to the State and two-thirds to the city had been agreed upon. The vote was 17 for the change and 15 against.

There are four Senators who have declared to-day that they will not support the bill under any conditions. They are Pavey of New-York, Wieman of Kings, Seibert and Davis of Erie. Pavey went to New-York to-night, and so did not go to the caucus. Wieman and the Erie County men attended. The caucus was the result of the adjourned "conference" of yesterday. It was held in the Senate Finance Committee room. Double guards were placed at the entrance, and extra precautions were taken to preserve secrecy. Senator George R. Malby presided, Senator Stewart was Secretary. One of the earliest acts was the passage of a resolution directing all Senators to say nothing as to what transpired in the room.

There was a long wrangle over the basis of division of the funds. Nearly all the Senators expressed themselves, and there were some exciting, not to say turbulent, passages. One was between Senators Brush and Lexow. Mr. Brush was the original mover of the one-third and two-thirds amendment. Mr. Lexow to-night attacked him on the ground that he was helping to injure the Republican Party.

"I shall be a Republican when you have been read out of the party," retorted Mr. Brush.

Before the trouble was ended and a vote reached, Senator Mullin was taken slightly ill and left the room, leaving his proxy with one of the "machine" men.

Senator Brackett of Saratoga was then making a speech in opposition to the original Raines bill. He took such a prominent part that he may fairly be put down as the leader of the opposition.

Senator Parsons of Rochester was one of the prominent objectors. He is credited with having done the preliminary work necessary to the meeting in the afternoon of the Senators who were opposed to the bill.

Senators Ellsworth, Raines, Lexow, and Higgins made the chief fight for the "machine," during the four hours of debate which preceded the vote on the amendment, changing the basis of division of revenue.

Mr. Burns at 12:30 o'clock said that an amendment had been agreed to by which that part of Westchester County which was annexed to New-York City last year would be counted as a portion of Westchester County, rather than of New-York City, in determining the price of licenses.

It was also announced that the amendment for half-rate malt liquor licenses had been considered and laid aside.

The so-called "kickers" from the cities were in conference in the Finance Committee room this afternoon. There were more than enough to defeat the bill, but they lacked the "sand" to stand out against the "machine." The following were present at the secret session, which continued about two hours: Higbie, Brush, Wray, Wieman, Pavey, Page, Ford, Burns, G. A. Davis, Brackett, Nussbaum, Tibbits, White, Sheppard, Parsons, Lamy, and Seibert. They wanted a "one-third and two-thirds" basis of the division of revenue, cheaper fees for beer and light wine licenses, and a reduction in the fees and less stringent regulations for hotels and grocery stores. Senator White presided.

The Senators present represented the city sentiment, as against that of the towns. Mr. Burns of Westchester proposed an amendment by which the towns of Pelham, East Chester, and part of Westchester, which were annexed to New-York City last year, would be placed on the list of towns for license purposes, rather than regarded as a portion of New-York City. A delegation from the annexed district has been here for a day or two trying to secure this amendment.

Senator Raines was a busy man all day to-day. He was making desperate attempts to secure supporters for the bill which bears his name. There was no time when it was in danger of absolute defeat, but there were threats that so many changes would be made that it would not be recognized as the original measure. Mr. Raines found that he must make some concessions. The more important one related to the division of revenue.

After the conference of yesterday the idea of an equal division by the cities and towns and the State was considered out of the question. The city Senators insisted that the robbery be not consummated on such a large scale. They wanted the division one-third to the State and two-thirds to the municipality, and they made a strong stand for this. If they failed to secure this,

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LIKE THE BURDEN DIAMOND THEFT.

Diamond Jewelry Worth $4,000 Stolen from the House of Jacob G. Dettmer in Brooklyn.

A diamond thief made a successful haul in Brooklyn Wednesday evening. The police of that city are doing all in their power to locate the gems, and the owner has offered a reward for their return, and no questions asked.

Jacob G. Dettmer owns one of the finest homes in the city. It is at 27 Prospect Park West, near Flatbush Avenue, and is within a short distance of the Montauk Club. Mr. Dettmer is Vice President of the People's Trust Company, and was formerly engaged in the jewelry business.

With Mr. Dettmer and his wife live their daughter, Mrs. St. John Wood, and her husband, who is a member of the jewelry firm of John R. Wood & Co. of Maiden Lane, this city. There are also a number of servants in the house.

Mrs. Wood, after dinner Wednesday, hastened up stairs to a room on the third floor. While she was dressing to go out she heard a voice in a room that is used as a guest chamber. Believing a servant was in the room, she paid no attention to the voice until she noticed that several of her rings were missing from her jewel case. She called her husband, and when he ran into the guest chamber he discovered that the window was open.

He called up the police, and within three minutes two policemen were at the house. They ran through the building in order to catch the thief if he was still there. They were unable to ascertain how he got in.

Mr. Dettmer, who had gone over the jewels of the family, gave the police the following list of stolen articles:

Ring—Large opal, surrounded by twenty-three diamonds.
Ring—Turquois, surrounded by twenty diamonds.
Ring—Emerald, set between two diamonds.
Ring—A large opal, surrounded by thirteen diamonds, two pearls, a sapphire, and a ruby. Set in marquise pattern.
Pin—Large circlet of twelve diamonds.
Pin—Small circlet of one large diamond and twenty smaller ones.
Pin—Large pearl daisy with diamond in centre.
Pin—Moonstone and pearl heart with a crown of pearls.
Pin—Obsidian surrounded by pearls.

The value of the articles, as he gave it to the police, is $1,100, but last night he said he had ascertained that other articles had been stolen, but he did not care to make public the entire list.

Among the stolen articles was a ring that St. John Wood had given his wife before dinner Wednesday night. She had worn it an hour, and when going to dinner had taken it off and placed it in her jewel case.

Mr. Dettmer says the articles stolen were worth $4,000, and he has offered a reward of $500 for their return, with the proviso that no questions will be asked.

ENGINE STRUCK THEIR CARRIAGE.

Young Woman Killed, Another and Two Men Badly Injured at a Crossing in Shelton, N. J.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 27.—Four young persons returning home in a carriage from a church sociable last midnight were run down by a fast freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Shelton, a few miles from this city. A woman was killed, another was terribly injured, and two men are in the hospital in this city suffering from serious injuries.

The woman who was killed was:

GILES, LAURA, twenty years old; head crushed.

The injured are:

DUNBAR, NELSON, twenty-two years old; head injured; body cut and bruised.

DUNBAR, RALLSTON, eighteen years old; lower jaw fractured; injured about head; concussion of the brain feared.

GILES, BERTHA, eighteen years old; scalp wound; bruises and cuts on the body; fracture of the pelvis.

The carriage in which the four were had nearly cleared the track when the engine struck it. It was torn away from the horse and held fast on the cowcatcher, and to this peculiar circumstance the three who escaped seem to owe their lives. Miss Laura Giles was killed in the carriage. Nelson Dunbar, who had been driving, was found unconscious on the track far behind the place where the train was stopped.

Edward Leahy of Philadelphia was engineer of the train. He says he was ringing the engine bell for some time before the accident happened. There is no guard at the crossing between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M.

The Dunbars' home is on the road between Landing and Newmarket. The Giles' home is not far distant. Their father and several married sisters are living.

MR. PLATT MUST KEEP INDOORS.

Nothing Serious, However, Has as Yet Developed from His Fall.

The injuries received by ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, when he fell on the slippery sidewalk in Twenty-third Street, Wednesday, will confine him to his room for several days.

The real extent of the injuries has not been determined by Dr. Pease, the attending physician, who has not yet had an opportunity to decide whether a ligament has been torn.

The physician ordered yesterday that the ex-Senator should keep to his bed, and remain perfectly quiet for a day or two, but Mr. Platt insisted on getting up. There is considerable stiffness and pain in his right leg, and he cannot put his right foot on the floor without experiencing severe twinges.

Dr. Pease is very careful of his patient, and if there is not an improvement in his condition this morning, he will call a consultation of physicians.

Mr. Platt saw a large number of politicians yesterday, including Controller Roberts, George Urban, Jr., of Buffalo; Edward Lauterbach, and Charles W. Hackett. He was in a very cheerful frame of mind, and made light of his injuries. His friends and his physicians say nothing serious has developed as yet, but that Mr. Platt should be very careful and take no chances.

MRS. LALOR AND FLEISCHAUER HELD

Conclusion of the Police Court Proceedings in the Murder Case.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Feb. 27.—An end to the police court proceedings in the Lalor murder case was reached to-day, when Justice Ingram held Mrs. Minnie Lalor and John Fleischauer to await the action of the Queens County Grand Jury, the former as principal and the latter as accessory in the murder of William E. Lalor on Jan. 2.

The testimony for the defense was all taken to-day. Mr. Kadlen, who appeared for Mrs. Lalor, and Mr. Merrill, who represented Fleischauer, maintained that they could put in no defense against the expert testimony of Chemist Scheele, owing to the fact that the apron upon which the alleged blood marks were found could not be experimented upon in the interest of the defense. Mr. Kadlen waived the privilege of making any defense at all. A motion for the dismissal of the complaint against Fleischauer was denied.

Hurt in a Cable Car Accident.

The grip of Car No. 341 of the Lexington Avenue Cable Line slipped near One Hundred and Third Street last night, and the car ran backward down the hill and crashed into Car No. 103. Three of the fingers of Conductor Sabin of Car No. 103 were broken, and the arm of Jacob Weinberg, fourteen years old, of 119 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, was also broken. There were only three passengers in the two cars. Thomas Delmody, the gripman on Car No. 103, jumped to the street, and was not injured.

No Deposits on Bond Account.

There were no deposits on bond account at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Withdrawals reached about $300,000. The second installment will be due on the bonds Monday. This week's withdrawals will then probably be redeposited.

TRAGEDY IN JERSEY CITY

Mackin Kills Wife and Mother-in-Law, Fatally Wounds Father-in-Law.

BOUND TO SEE HIS CHILDREN

Turned Away from the House, He Buys a Revolver and Returns to Shoot—Almost a Lynching.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 27.—Two persons were murdered at 110 Phillips Street to-night, and another is dying. The murderer, John Mackin, is locked up in the Communipaw Avenue Police Station. Lizzie Mackin, twenty-two years old, and Bridget Connors, her mother, fifty-four years old, were killed outright. Morris Connors, fifty-six years old, was shot in the neck and mouth.

John Mackin was married to Lizzie Connors about four years ago. He bore a bad reputation, and marriage did not improve his habits. Two children were born—one a boy, now two years old, the other a girl, now nine months old. Shortly after the birth of the girl, Mrs. Mackin was compelled to leave her husband because he would do nothing to support her and the children. She took the children and went to live with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Connors, at 110 Phillips Street. Mackin went to live with his father, at 388 Grove Street.

Mackin went to his father-in-law's house this morning and asked to see his children. He was refused admission. He went back to the house at 4 o'clock, and was again refused permission to see his children. He told Mr. Connors at that time that he would see the children or kill some one in the house. No atention was paid to his threat, and he went away. He returned at 6 P. M. and was a third time refused admission to the house.

He then went away and bought a five-chambered bulldog revolver. Armed with this, he went back to the house. He knocked, and Mr. Connors went to the door. As it opened, Mackin shot him in the neck, the ball passing into his mouth and lodging in his palate. He fell to the floor unconscious.

Mrs. Mackin ran to her husband, and attempted to throw her arms about him. Mackin pushed her away and fired two shots at her. The first struck her on the chin; the second entered her heart. She fell dead.

Mrs. Connors ran to seize Mackin, who fired two shots at her. The first entered her neck. As she fell, he fired a second shot, which penetrated her left lung. Either wound was fatal, and she died in five minutes.

Miss Annie Connors, a sister of Mrs. Mackin, ran to the abattoir near by, where her father worked at night, and gave an alarm, and the police were summoned. When they reached the house Mackin was gone. After shooting his mother-in-law, he walked to a saloon about two blocks away. As he walked up to the bar he called for a drink. Then he laid the revolver on the bar and asked the barkeeper to take care of it.

"I have just killed some one with it," he added, "and have no further use for it."

As he turned to walk out of the saloon, the police arrived and took him into custody. When arraigned at the police station, he was unconcerned, and gave the details of the shooting precisely as they were told by Miss Connors.

Had it not been for the early arrival of the police, Mackin would probably have been lynched by the infuriated workmen from the abattoir. Connors, who has worked there for many years, is highly respected by his associates.

SHOT AT WIFE AND CHILDREN.

A Woodside, L. I., Man Attempts Murder While Crazed from Drink.

WOODSIDE, L. I., Feb. 27.—F. Engelking is in jail on a charge of assaulting his wife. Engelking lost considerable money recently in a business transaction, and has been drinking heavily. He arrived at his home after midnight last night and found the door locked.

He secured an axe and smashed the door in. His wife took her baby and boy and climbed out on the roof of the piazza. Her husband fired several shots at her from a revolver. One of the shots tore a hole in her night dress.

Mrs. Engelking took her boy and baby under her arms and leaped to the ground, fifteen feet below. She landed upon her feet, but was dazed. While she was lying on the ground her husband fired four more shots at her, but none of them struck her. The shots attracted the attention of Night Watchman James Gordon, and he carried her into a neighboring house. Her feet were cut and her body was much bruised.

A warrant was issued for Engelking's arrest this morning. He was driving a horse and carriage at a furious gait along Jackson Avenue when found. He was arrested and locked up until he recovers from the effects of his spree sufficiently to be arraigned in court.

ANOTHER BIG FIRE IN FLORENCE, S. C.

A Human Life and $100,000 Worth of Property Lost Yesterday.

FLORENCE, S. C., Feb. 27.—Florence suffered another serious conflagration at 4 o'clock this morning. The approximate losses on buildings and merchandise are $100,000. The fire started on the second floor of the Ellis Block, in Evans Street, and burned everything from the Central Hotel, in Evans Street, to W. J. Brown's store, in Dargan Street. The following establishments were burned out:

Sligh & Tucker, three immense stores; Sulzbacher & Sons, jewelers; F. U. Lake & Co., drug store; Charles Bultman, shoe store; Florence Dispensary; The Banner and Messenger newspaper office; Western Union telegraph office; Knights of Pythias Castle Hall and contents; Order Railway Conductors, division room; H. E. Gee, dentist; Dr. F. H. McLeod's office; Farrell & Edwards, photograph gallery; Laughlin's barber's shop; O. S. Ellis, office and rooms, and Mrs. O. Morgan, millinery store.

The Post Office and the mail matter were saved. Tom Chase & Co.'s and Shuldrow, general merchandise, and the Central Hotel Block were badly damaged by water.

George Williams, a printer, of Darlington, who was sleeping in the Ellis Block, was burned to death. The cause of the fire is not known.

Military Cadets Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Appointments to the United States Military Academy have been given the following young men: Frank N. Clark, Chicago, (Fifth Congressional District,) with Charles E. Keoner, Chicago, as alternate; Mathew L. Gillogby, Gloucester, Mo., alternate for the First District; Jeremiah Foster, Jr., Gloucester, Mass., (Sixth District,) with Charles R. Lawson, Gloucester, as alternate; Howard C. Young, Philadelphia, (First District;) Thomas M. Vanderveer, Hamilton, Ohio, (Third District,) with John L. Muller, Middletown, as alternate, and Luther Haymond, Jr., Clarksburg, West Va., (First District.)

New-Rochelle Democrats Disagree.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Feb. 27.—The majority of the members of the Town Democratic Committee last evening indorsed J. J. Crennan for Supervisor, J. F. Cashen for Town Clerk, Henry A. Wolff for Justice of the Peace, William Brady for Assessor, William T. Emmett for Chairman of the Town Committee, and Walter T. Davids for Receiver of Taxes.

The meeting was exciting throughout. The ticket indorsed was made up in opposition to the slate made out by the Committee of Six appointed by John Sheehan at the instance of the Town Committee. It was claimed that the Committee of Six had not proceeded in a regular manner.

MRS. J. C. DRAYTON TO FIGHT.

Her Counsel Denies the Reports of a Private Settlement and Outlines Her Defense.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 27.—Richard V. Lindabury, counsel for Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, says that instead of the case having been dropped, or privately settled, it is further than ever from a settlement, and that there can be no settlement, except a judicial one. He says the character of his client has been attacked in court by her husband, and, therefore, she cannot afford to settle the case without proving the allegations made against her untrue.

Mr. Lindabury will set up a complete denial of the allegations made against Mrs. Drayton. He will explain the fact that she and H. A. Borrowe were riding together in her carriage at Bernardsville, N. J. It will be shown, Mr. Lindabury says, that Mrs. Drayton was driving and overtook Borrowe walking to the station, and that common civility demanded that she offer him a seat in her carriage, as he was a friend of her husband.

As to the meetings in New-York and London, a complete denial will be set up. The claim that Mr. Borrowe and Mrs. Drayton were in each other's company in London will be met by evidence showing that while Mrs. Drayton was with her mother, Mrs. Astor, at a hotel, Mr. Borrowe, who was passing through London on his way to New-York made an afternoon call. Mrs. Drayton was never alone with him. The children and their maid were in the room the entire time Mr. Borrowe was in the hotel.

Mr. Lindabury will attempt to show that Mr. Drayton was not a model husband. He will attempt to prove he was jealous and subjected his wife to espionage, which made her fearful of receiving his friends, as he misconstrued the most commonplace talk wrongfully.

Mr. Lindabury also will endeavor to prove that on ocasions Mr. Drayton drank more champagne than was good for him, and that when he had done so he was subject to distortion of his ideas. An effort will be made to show that when Mrs. Drayton refused to receive friends of her husband because she was fearful of the results such action would have on her husband, he would create a scene.

The case will come up in March. The date is not yet made known. As the next step will be an effort to refer the case, it probably will be made at Trenton before the Chancellor on one of the several motion days next month.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

Original Documents Bearing on the Dispute to be Sent Here at Once by President Crespo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Minister Andrade of Venezuela has received a cable dispatch from his Government announcing that the original documents, maps, and records collected by the historical commission appointed by President Crespo will be sent forward at once for delivery to the High Boundary Commission. As a steamer leaves La Guayra for New-York to-morrow, it is likely that this important data will reach Washington the latter part of next week.

The Minister, in his mail, which arrived yesterday, also received the official appointment of William L. Scruggs of Georgia, formerly United States Minister at Caracas, as counsel of Venezuela before the commission. Mr. Scruggs is now in Washington, where he has been for some time, busily engaged in working on the case, and a volume, edited by him, containing copies of all treaties and correspondence bearing on the controversy, is expected from the printers the first of next week. This book was practically completed in manuscript last Autumn, before the boundary dispute assumed the acute stage which followed Lord Salisbury's two letters to Secretary Olney, which called forth President Cleveland's message, and the prompt action of Congress, resulting in the appointment of the High Commission. The publication, which presents only the documents of the case arranged chronologically, without argument, was intended for distribution among members of the English Parliament and members of the American Congress.

Mr. Scruggs will enter upon his new duties immediately, and the belief is entertained in official circles that the Government of Great Britain will eventually authorize counsel to apear before the commission to watch proceedings in its behalf.

A CHICAGO JUDGE INDIGNANT.

His Order to Release a Prisoner Ignored by the Authorities.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—A conflict has arisen between the Criminal Court and the Mayor of Chicago over a colored man, William Jones, who is imprisoned in the Bridewell in default of a fine of $75 for insulting a policeman. An order issued by Judge Goggin for his release not having been honored, the Court to-day had up several officers connected with the Mayor's office, and their answers not being satisfactory the Court entered a rule thereupon on Mayor Swift and Superintendent Crawford of the Bridewell to appear in court Saturday at 1 o'clock to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

The Judge denounced the acts of the city officials, or rather their neglect to act, saying:

"This is a determined attempt to evade the law and the order of this court. Men in public positions who do that are worse than burglars. They are worse than men who stop people on the highway. I am going to hold you all to bail on Saturday for false and malicious imprisonment, whether you release the prisoner or not. You come nearer to being Anarchists than any other people in Chicago that I know anything about."

ARM CRUSHED BY AN IRONING MACHINE

Mrs. Shaw's Hand Was Caught Between the Iron Rollers.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Louis Shaw, wife of the proprietor of the White Plains Steam Laundry, had her arm crushed by the machinery to-day. While operating a large ironing machine, in which collars and cuffs are fed between two rollers, one of which is kept hot by a gas and air blast, Mrs. Shaw turned to give directions to one of the employes. Her hand and arm were caught and drawn between the rollers. Her shrieks of agony attracted the attention of other employes, and the machine was stopped. There is room between the rolls for collars only. The arm was crushed to the elbow and half cooked by the hot iron. She was taken to the hospital, where the arm was amputated. The doctors fear she may died of shock.

Another Plender for McKane.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Gov. Morton to-day received a letter from Herbert S. Worthley, a Brooklyn lawyer, advocating a pardon for John Y. McKane. Mr. Worthley was a Gaynor watcher, and went to Gravesend at the time of the trouble, two years ago. He was afterward a witness for the prosecution in McKane's trial.

Mr. Worthley says in his letter that he thinks McKane's sentence was extreme, and that the vindication of the law has been practically completed by McKane's humiliation and his service of two years in prison.

Two Drowned in an Icy River.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—John A. Wolfe and daughter were drowned last evening in the Youghiogheny River, Smithton, Westmoreland County. Their bodies have not yet been recovered. Wolfe, in his haste to reach home, determined on fording the river instead of driving to a bridge. The stream was full of ice, which gorged against the wheels, overturning the vehicle.

Appointed Electrical Expert.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—F. L. Frost of Albany has been appointed electrical expert in the State hospitals at a salary of $2,500. His appointment comes through State Architect Perry, who took his name from the civil service list.

Roentgen Rays Can Find Nothing but pure, naturally fermented wine in our Great Western Champagne. $12.50 a case. Dry and sparkling; equal to imported. H. B. KIRK & CO.—Adv.

CONGRESS FOR FREE CUBA

Resolutions of Recognition are Applauded in the House.

THE SENATE READY TO VOTE TO-DAY

Stories of Cruelty in the Ten Years' War Give Impetus to the Movement for Recognition.

MR. BOUTELLE OBJECTS TO ACTION

Speedy Consideration by the House—The Question of Approval by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—With the action to-day of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in reporting a series of resolutions declaring for the recognition of belligerent rights for the Cubans, that a state of war exists in the island, and indicating intervention to protect American rights, and with the Senate prepared to vote to-morrow on one of the many propositions touching Cuba, that have been accumulating before that body, it looks as though the Congressional feeling on the Cuban question soon would take shape in legislation.

The resistance to the direct and comprehensive resolutions of the House Foreign Affairs Committee was so slight as to make it seem feeble. It was offered by two Republicans, one of whom—Mr. Newlands of Nevada—is called a silver man. Only one Democrat—Tucker of Virginia—voted in the committee against the resolutions, which were afterward reported by Mr. Hitt, and which will be taken up in the House at the earliest opportunity.

The subject will come before the House in better form than that in which it has reached the Senate. The latter body has two resolutions from the Foreign Relations Committee, one asking Spain to grant independence to Cuba, and the other declaring a state of war and according belligerent rights to the Cubans.

In addition there are under consideration by the Senate the resolution of Mr. White asking for recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans "at as early a date as the facts will warrant," and the resolutions of Messrs. Call and Allen to the same purpose as that of Mr. Morgan, but without the careful language employed by the members of the Foreign Relations Committee in placing the matter before the Senate.

If a canvass has been made to ascertain which resolution will be accepted, the maker of it has not yet divulged the result of his canvassing. It is hardly probable that the Call or Allen resolutions will displace that of the committee, and Mr. Cameron does not count upon the approval of his resolution declaring independence as likely to be preferred to that of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Whatever is done is likely to be done with reference to securing the approval by the President of the action of Congress. Mr. Morgan prefers to get along without the President. Some Senators accept the suggestion that it would be proper, but it is not believed that any except Mr. Morgan is so thoroughly convinced as he that his position is the correct one.

A very decided empetus has been given to the movement in favor of recognition of the Cuban Government by the revival of the stories about the cruelty of the Spaniards during the rebellion between 1868 and 1878. The fact that nearly 50,000 Cubans lost their lives in that ten years' contest and that 40,000 were killed as prisoners was either not known before or had been forgotten by most of the members of the Senate and the House.

Late news from Cuba, indicating that Gen. Weyler was preparing, if he had not already begun, a campaign of atrocity, has aroused the fear that a carnival of bloodshed had already begun, and that it is to be followed upon the theory that it is the only way by which the rebellion can be suppressed before the rainy season sets in.

The House resolutions were presented from the Foreign Affairs Committee by Mr. Hitt. They are as follows:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring,) That, in the opinion of Congress, a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights, and the United States should observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents.

Resolved, That Congress deplores the destruction of life and property caused by the war now waging in that island, and, believing that the only permanent solution of the contest, equally in the interest of Spain, the people of Cuba, and others nations, would be in the establishment of a Government by the choice of the people of Cuba, it is the sense of Congress that the Government of the United States should use its good offices and friendly influence to that end.

Resolved, That the United States has not intervened in struggles between any European Governments and their colonies on this continent, but from the very close relations between the people of the United States and those of Cuba in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples, the present war is entailing such losses upon the people of the United States that Congress is of opinion that the Government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of Americans by intervention if necessary.

Resolved, That Congress pledges its support to the President in carrying out the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. Hitt said he had been instructed by the committee to ask consideration of the resolutions at the earliest possible moment. An effort was made to get consideration at once, but objection was made, and the House continued consideration of the Van Horn-Tarsney election case. Another effort to get the resolutions before the House was made after a decision had been reached in the election case.

Mr. McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) who objected to present consideration when the resolutions were reported; Mr. Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) and Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) all demanded recognition. Mr. Bailey was fortunate enough to catch the Speaker's eye, and said:

If a separate vote can be had on the resolutions, I do not know that I shall object. The last resolution, as I remember, pledges the support of Congress to the President in carrying out the previous resolutions. I thing that should receive separate consideration.

Mr. Hitt—That resolution, I may say, was added to the original draft at the request of some members, who may not now care to press it, and a separate vote, I doubt not, can be had on it.

The resolutions were read by the clerk and again a wave of applause swept over the chamber.

Mr. Boutelle, with much earnestness, addressed the House, saying:

These resolutions, as I understand, grant belligerent rights to the revolutionists in Cuba. This may involve the United States in a war with Spain, and I must object to action now in the absence of a word of explanation from the committee. I want to know what information was before them when they agreed to recommend the passage of these resolutions, to see if it will warrant me as a citizen, as a patriot, as a member of this House in approving their action, when the result may be to embroil my country in a war with a nation with which we are now at peace.

This ended the matter, and, with a sigh of disappointment, many members voted yea, and none nay, upon the motion by Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) at 5:05 o'clock, that the House adjourn until to-morrow.

SENATORS READY TO VOTE TO-DAY.

Speech of Senator Vest in Favor of Declaration of Independence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—There is a proposition in the Senate to substitute for the several Cuban resolutions now before that body the series bearing on Cuba's wrongs reported to-day to the House. It is the opinion of many Senators that the House resolutions are much preferable to those which have formed the basis of so many speeches in the Senate in the last week. If the arrangement agreed upon late this afternoon is adhered to, the proposition to make the substitution will be offered to-morrow.

The Senate agreed to-day to vote at 4 o'clock to-morrow on the Cuban question. Mr. White concluded his speech in support of the idea that the Executive has absolute control of the question of recognizing belligerency, and Mr. Vest followed with a short speech in favor of the immediate recognition of the Cubans as belligerents, which is conceded to be one of the best representations of the subject made during the present debate.

Mr. Vest drew a wonderfully effective picture of Spain's bloody career in the western hemisphere, and likened her present condition to that of a toothless old wolf sitting at the door of her cave watching the procession of splendid republics which had been evolved out of he southern countries which her soldiers formerly had overrun. In the course of his speech Mr. Vest said:

If we mean to stand by these people in Cuba, who are imitating us and are endeavoring to make a Government for themselves, we must help them in their hour of need. I do not go so far as to say that we should do it by arms. That is not advocated by any one in this chamber or out of it. We can at least do it by stating to the world that we believe the attempt of this monarchy of Spain to suppress the insurrection—the attempt to form a republic in the Island of Cuba—is absolutely hopeless and helpless, as I believe, under God, it is to-day. Never will come an hour when Spain can reassert her dominion over the Island of Cuba. It is impossible for her to do it. I speak from the great teachings of history and experience.

The question is not whether Cuba has achieved her independence. The question is, Can Spain conquer Cuba? Can Spain continue to hold Cuba as a province? I deny it. I say that the ten long years of successful resistance to Spain by Cuba shows that Cuba to-day has the power to, and will, maintain successful resistance.

We are told that these Cuban insurrectionists are negroes, mulattoes, Indians. So much the more reason why we should sympathize with them, and say "God help them in their dire extremity." Liberty lives with the poor and oppressed; not with the wealthy and powerful. It throbs in the breast of the imprisoned bird. It has gone with the martyr to the stake, and has taken its flight with his soul to God. Liberty cannot be extinguished when a people are unanimous in defense of the rights which God has given them. And if these people, ignorant and poor, struggling against despotism, have imitated us, why should we content ourselves with a bare expression of sympathy with their cause? It is a mere farce for us to do anything else than declare our belief to the world that the Spanish cause is hopeless in the Island of Cuba.

I deny and repudiate the doctrine that all vestige of Spanish power must be eliminated from Cuba before we can recognize the independence of that people. Are we to wait until the island is made desolate by fire and sword? Are we to stand silent and dumb while a Spanish Governor (called a General) declares his intention to bayonet the people of Cuba and to butcher them into subjection to the Spanish Queen? I say that if we do God will curse us. I say that if we do and sit here idle until a desert has been made in that splendid island, we may be sure that the time will come when there will be retribution upon us as a people, because we have not been true to the task assigned us by Providence; because we have not cherished the legacy of self-government bequeathed to us by our fathers.

The Cuban debate in the Senate is to be continued to-morrow, Senator Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) being one of the Senators who is to take part in it; and the voting on the resolution and amendments is to begin at 4 P. M.

OLD SERVANT'S LOVE FOR A FAMILY.

Partial Earnings of a Lifetime Left to Those Already Wealthy.

A touching example of the devotion of an old servant to her mistress has just been brought to light by the will of Margaret Troy, an old nursemaid in the Norrie family, who died last month. The will, as filed at the Surrogate's office, shows that $2,000 has been bequeathed to Julia Norrie Beach, Margaret's last mistress.

"Away back in 1845 Margaret Troy, a tall, slender, pretty girl, as I remember her, came into my father's family," said Gordon Norrie, now a gray-haired Wall Street banker, yesterday, in speaking of the will.

There are three sisters of the family still living. Julia Norrie is now Mrs. Capt. Beach, whose husband retired from the United States Army recently. Margaret also provides in her will for $1,000 to Warren C. Beach, and $500 to Gordon Norrie. All are very wealthy. The rest of the $10,000 which she saved from her earnings goes to the Roman Catholic Church and to several relatives.

AN EXPERIMENTAL TRIP TO BUFFALO.

A Lehigh Valley Train Makes a Fast Run from This City.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.—The experimental train over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which left New-York at 10:30 this morning, arrived here at 9:30 o'clock to-night, half an hour ahead of schedule time.

On board the train were General Superintendent Wilbur and several other officials of the road, all of whom expressed themselves as well pleased with the trip.

The actual running time between the two terminals was 8 hours 54 minutes. The fastest time was made between Batavia and Depew, when an average speed of seventy-six miles an hour was maintained for a distance of twenty miles. From Manchester to Buffalo, eighty-eight miles, was covered in ninety-one minutes. The time lost in stops was one hour and six minutes.

The train will leave here on the return trip at 11:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

ONE DIED ON THE PUBLIC STREET.

A Shooting Affray Which May Result in Two Deaths.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—A deadly shooting affray, wherein one of the victims died upon the street amid an excited throng, occurred here at 5 o'clock this evening.

Dr. Edward A. Dill, a dentist at 810 North Broadway, had as his assistant J. J. Seaman. The two quarreled this afternoon, and Seaman shot Dill in the right breast. The doctor returned the fire as he fell. Seaman staggered to the street with blood spurting from a hole in his side and died on the sidewalk at Broadway and Morgan Street.

Dr. Dill was removed to his home. His wound is dangerous.

NO INTERFERENCE IN SCHOOL MATTERS.

The Manitoba Legislature Protests Against Any Federal Action.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 27.—There was an exciting debate in the Manitoba Legislature at an early hour this morning, when Attorney General Sifton's motion protesting against contemplated Federal interference in Manitoba school matters was carried by a vote of 31 to 7.

The result of the vote was a great victory for Premier Greenway, as he had only expected twenty-nine supporters on the vote.

Retired from Active Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Rear Admiral Charles C. Carpenter and Medical Director Philip S. Wales, ex-Surgeon General of the Navy, each celebrated his sixty-fourth birthday to-day by retiring from active service on account of age. Commodore Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., commanding the European naval station, is promoted to Rear Admiral through Admiral Carpenter's retirement, and Medical Inspector Thomas M. Penrose becomes a Medical Director through the retirement of Mr. Wales.

Baby Incubator Man Dead.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 27.—William C. Robinson of New-York City, known to fame as the originator of the baby incubator, died here last night. He came here in January suffering with consumption, but had improved very much and was joking with his wife only a few moments before he died. Death was due to heart disease. He left a wife and three children. The body will be sent to New-York to-morrow.

From Liverpool to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The White Star steamship Doric arrived last night direct from Liverpool. She was forty-two days between port and port, but, having to anchor over night at Sandy Point, the entrance to the Straits of Magellan, her steaming time is forty-one days. The distance is 13,600 miles, which makes her average over fourteen knots an hour.

Senate Executive Clerk Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—H. R. Shankland, executive clerk of the United States Senate, died in Roundhill, Va., last night from the effects of an attack of the grip. He was a native of Philadelphia and had been connected with the executive office of the Senate for thirty-four years.

DUNRAVEN EXPELLED

New-York Yacht Club Does Not Wait for Resignation.

VOTE, THIRTY-NINE TO ONE

Announcement of the Result Greeted with Hearty Cheers.

NO APOLOGY FROM THE EARL

**Many Explanatory Cablegrams and Letters from the Earl of Dunraven Read at the Meeting.

of inquiry of the New-York Yacht Club, and trust that you will express to the members of the committee my appreciation of the courtesies and patience with which the conduct of so difficult an inquiry has been marked. Fraternally,
DUNRAVEN.

After the last meeting several communications were received. They are as follows:

Cable, Feb. 14, 1896.
Received at 12:15 P. M.

LONDON.
Secretary New-York Yacht Club, New-York:
According to papers here, Ledyard's motion postponed, pending arrival of letters. Thess, in my judgment, do not affect terms of motion; request leave Rives, Phelps, publish them here.
DUNRAVEN.

27 NORFOLK STREET,
PARK LANE WEST, Feb. 14, 1896.
Dear Sir: I see by to-day's papers that a motion before the New-York Yacht Club affecting my position as an honorary member of that club was postponed, pending the arrival of letters, the dates of the dispatch of which I have cabled to you.
Viewing that, in connection with certain unfounded paragraphs, which had lately appeared in the papers, I thing it desirable that the contents of my letters should be made up as soon as possible, and cabled to you to obtain permission from Mr. Rives and Mr. Phelps to publish them, with a view to their being cabled to New-York. I remain, your faithfully,
J. V. S. Oddie, Esq. DUNRAVEN.

27 NORFOLK STREET,
PARK LANE WEST, Feb. 12 1896.
Dear Sir: I should be obliged if you would inform Mr. Iselin that, while thinking myself fully justified in believing that he must have known of my complaint against Defender on the 7th September last, seeing that it was made to the Cup Committee through Mr. Fish, I wish to express my regret for having fallen into an impression which is shown to be erroneous by his statement in evidence that he first heard of my complaint on Oct. 24. Also, that in respect of the alleged alteration in Defender's load water line length, affecting the owners of that vessel I am in agreement with the report of the committee, an opinion which I have persistently expressed. I remain, yours faithfully,
J. V. S. Oddie, Esq. DUNRAVEN.

In answer to these, Secretary Oddie sent the following reply:

Sent Feb., 1896, 24th.
To Dunraven, 27 Norfolk Street, London:
Letters confirming cables received. Iselin abroad. ODDIE.

Then Mr. Oddie read a letter from the members of the Investigating Committee answering certain statements made by Lord Dunraven in his letter to Mr. Phelps. This letter is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1896.
To the Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club:
Sir: Inclosed herewith will be found a communication from Lord Dunraven. As the committee, at its request, was discharged at the last meeting of the yacht club from further consideration of this matter, this communication is transmitted to the club for such action as it thinks proper. The committee has acknowledged the receipt of the letter and has notified Lord Dunraven of its transmission to the yacht club.
They cannot submit this letter without observing that Lord Dunraven misstates their report in an important particular. He says that a diagram was "accepted by the committee as mathematically proving that we did not see the actual objects which we did see." Nothing in the report justifies this statement. It was not denied or doubted that he saw the discharge hole of the bilge pump above the surface of the water on the day before the race, and that it was below the surface of the water on the following day. The fact demonstrated by the evidence and found in the report is that the hole could not be visible above the water when the vessel was on an even keel, and consequently that it was made visible on the first day by the vessel having a slight list to starboard, the probable cause of which the evidence pointed out. The apparent change in the relative position, therefore, afforded no evidence whatever that the immersion of the vessel had been increased in the meantime.
Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD T. PHELPS,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
A. T. MAHAN,
G. L. RIVES.

When Mr. Oddie had finished reading, Rear Commodore Ledyard and Lloyd Phoenix, the mover and the seconder of the resolution offered at the last meeting to request Lord Dunraven's resignation, asked for unanimous consent to withdraw that resolution. On the motion of ex-Commodore James D. Smith this was granted.

Rear Commodore Ledyard then offered this substitute:

"The Earl of Dunraven, an honorary member of this club, has publicly charged foul play on the part of the Defender in the recent races for the America's Cup, of such a nature as necessarily to implicate the managing owners of the vessel.

"The charge has been investigated by a commission of the highest character, which has proceeded judicially and before which Lord Dunraven has appeared and given his own and other testimony, and has been heard in person and by counsel. The commission has unanimously decided that the charge was false; that it was not merely unproved, but was affirmatively disproved by competent and uncontradicted evidence, leaving no possibility of doubt.

"The commission has also found that the facts upon which Lord Dunraven acted, according to his own statement, furnished no justification for making such a charge.

"We deem it to be among the unquestioned rules which regulate the intercourse of gentlemen, that when one finds that he has been led by mistake to cast unjust imputations upon the character of another, he should promptly make such reparation as remains in his power by acknowledging his error, withdrawing the imputations, and expressing his regret. Such reparation to Mr. Iselin and his associates the Earl of Dunraven, after full opportunity, has failed to make.

"It further appears from the evidence, including Lord Dunraven's own admissions, that at the time of the cup races he intentionally refrained from making the charge formally, or making any protest, as required by the rules, because it was impossible for him to verify the charge, and he was unwilling to take the responsibility of maintaining it.

"It is not open to discussion that when gentlemen are engaged in any sport, and one suspects emotion of foul play, he is bound to make the charge then and in such form and manner as to assume full responsibility therefor, or thereafter to remain silent.

"It further appears that in print and in public speech Lord Dunraven has sought to justify the making of the charge by numerous misrepresentations of fact. He has been forced himself to admit the untruth of most of these, yet he stubbornly refuses to retract the injurious inferences drawn from them.

"The representatives of this club engaged in the international yacht races with Lord Dunraven as the representative of English yachtsmen, upon the footing of mutual confidence and honor. He has requited their courtesy and confidence by distrust, suspicion, unfounded imputations of fraud, and a refusal of reparation.

"Lord Dunraven by his course has forfeited the high estwem which led to his election as an honorary member of this club. Therefore,

Resolved, That the privileges of honorary membership heretofore extended to the Earl of Dunraven are hereby withdrawn, and that his name be removed from the list of honorary members of the club.

Loud cheers greeted this resolution, and it was certain that it would be carried. Lloyd Phoenix seconded the resolution, and, being put to a vote at once, was carried by 39 to 1. The yacht owners who voted were:

Schooners.—Atlantic, Wilson Marshall; Coronet, D. W. and A. C. James; Crusader, Seymour L. Husted; Fiorella, W. A. Hazard; Gevalia, Howard W. Coates; Gitana, H. W. Clement; Lotus, John H. Cole; Madeleine, J. S. Dickinson; Montauk, L. Cass Ledyard; Quickstep, Frederick Grinnell; Ramona, Harry M. Gillig; Shamrock, Willard E. Ward; Vanina, F. K. Sturges and George L. Rives; Wayfarer, George E. Chisholm.

Sloops.—Athlon, E. B. Haven; Aeolus, R. K. McMurray, Gossoon, L. V. and C. McL. Clark; Gracie, Joseph P. Earle; Harriet, S. and S. J. Greacen; Hildegarde, J. C. Bergen; Huron, E. S. Hatch; Jessica, J. M. McDonough, F. E. Gibert; Montecito, Alexander Maitland; Nautilus, W. D. Deckle; Olga, C. P. Buchanan; Oriva, Chester C. Monroe; Pocahontas, James D. Smith; Thistle, J. Howard Ford; Vechilus, M. W. Bronson; Wasp, H. F. and R. L. Lippitt.

Steamers.—Ava, John H. Gourlie; Eleanor, W. A. Slater; Halcyon, H. C. Smith; Intrepid, Lloyd Phœnix; Ladoga, J. S. Kennedy; Lorna, W. C. Stowe; Marrietta, H. B. Moore; Oneonta, F. C. Dinninny, Jr.; Stella, J. A. Spoor; Slyvia, E. M. Brown; Vamoose, Frank T. Morrill.

There was no other business transacted at the meeting, and it was adjourned as soon as the vote was announced. Among the members of the club who were present in addition to those who voted, were:

Augustus W. Mott, John F. Lovejoy, Henry E. Abbey, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Newberry D. Thorne, E. A. Willard, J. P. Duncan, Col. De Lancey A. Kane, S. Nicholson Kane, Frederick Schenck, J. Frederick Tams, Dr. Morris J. Asch, Thomas Manning, J. Beavor Webb, Newberry D. Lawton, Leon F. D'Oremieulx, Adrian Iselin, Jr., W. E. Iselin, W. Gardner, W. C. Wintringham, F. G. Bourne, J. A. Montant, John Hyslop, H. D. Mitchell, A. B. Jones, Sheppard Homans, Gen. Thomas L. Watson, Eugene Tompkins, Joseph P. Earle, E. S. Renwick, H. Edwards Ficken, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Gerard C. W. Lowery, and F. K. Sturges.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S RESIGNATION.

Coming on the Steamer Britannic, but It Is Too Late.

Lord Dunraven, on Feb. 19, sent his resignation to Secretary Oddie. This letter is on the White Star Line steamer Britannic, which will probably reach here to-day. The contents of this letter were cabled over by The United Press yesterday, and were as follows:

LONDON, 27 NORFOLK STREET,
PARK LANE, Feb. 19.
J. V. S. Oddie, Esq., Secretary:
Dear Sir: In supplementing my cablegram and letter of Feb. 14, I wish to emphasize the fact that my letters to Messrs. Rives and Phelps were written and dispatched before I had heard of the motion of Capt. Ledyard.
Without commenting upon the grounds or terms of the motion, as to the justice of which I do not agree, I wish to say, in view of the fact that a motion of such a nature has been made and is a matter of record, I do not desire to remain a member of the club, whatever may be the result of the motion.
I therefore beg that you will lay my resignation before the club, a course which will probably be approved by a majority of the members.
I remain, yours faithfully, DUNRAVEN.

Secretary Oddie said not a member of the club had heard anything about the letter or had received any notification that it was coming. If it had been received in time, it is doubtful if it would have been accepted, and its delay helped the club out of an awkward position.

OPINIONS OF THE MEMBERS.

Every One Seemed Pleased that the Trouble Was Ended.

After the meeting had adjourned, the members congregated about the clubhouse and discussed the action of the club. All seemed pleased, and there appeared to be a general feeling of relief that the affair had been ended. Chester C. Munroe, the only one who voted against the expulsion, was rather harshly criticised by the members. He declined to give any reason why he had voted against the expulsion.

Augustus W. Mott, the owner of the old cup defender Magic, said: "It was a just decision. Lord Dunraven should have been expelled at the last meeting. The matter should not have been allowed to run so long."

A. C. James, owner of the Coronet, said: "The resolution adopted is about as clear-cut and reasonable as possible. I wanted it that way at the last meeting, but it could not be done. The result is creditable to the club."

John Hyslop, the measurer of the club, said: "There was only one conclusion to be arrived at, and the club acted properly to-night."

Harrison B. Moore, owner of the steamer Marietta, said: "I think that the vote should have been unanimous. The sense of the entire club is that we are well rid of him."

J. Beavor Webb, the designer of the Galatea and the Genesta, said: "I told you before that the club would do right, and I believe it has done so now. The club has acted with dignity all through the proceedings, and all sane persons must indorse its action."

Capt. Coston said: "This action should have been taken at the last meeting. The general feeling of the members is that all are happy to get rid of Dunraven."

James D. Smith, Chairman of the last Cup Committee, said: "It is the most satisfactory decision that was ever arrived at by the New-York Yacht Club. Lord Dunraven had violated the honorable rules of sport and the honor and intelligence of the members of the club."

COMMENTS ON THE LETTERS.

What English Papers Say of Dunraven's Communication.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Standard will tomorrow say: "It cannot be said that Lord Dunraven's letters mark a satisfactory termination of a painful misunderstanding. His position is morally and logically strong, nor could he be blamed if he positively refused to adopt the report of the committee. Unfortunately, he has expressed himself in a manner that leaves his attitude open to misconstruction. He neither absolutely reasserts nor unreservedly withdraws his charges.

He would have been wiser if he had taken less pains to define his present views. He might excusably have stood by his pamphlet, but if he did not care to adopt so decided a course, he should have simply expressed regret for making accusations that he admittedly failed to substantiate. He is consistently quite entitled to retain his publicly expressed opinion, but, as a question of tact and good feeling, he would have acted more wisely if he had apologized for conveying imputations that he cannot make good. With regard to his membership in the New-York Yacht Club he has taken the only course open to a man of spirit. If the committee is wise it will accept his resignation and let the matter drop.

The Graphic will say: "Lord Dunraven's resignation is not a satisfactory end of the dispute, but it is hard to imagine a satisfactory one. At all events, the course he has taken is the only one he could have taken with dignity."

The Chronicle will say: "We are sorry that Lord Dunraven did not adopt the only proper course. His whole case utterly broke down, yet he now calmly goes over the ground again. He has not a word of regret for his conduct, which has embittered the sporting relations of the nations for a generation. We had thought that the Prince of Wales's advice would have been directed to a different end. Lord Dunraven's resignation was making a virtue of necessity. We are astonished and grieved that he has not taken the course that most gentlemen would.

The Morning will say it thinks that Lord Dunraven's attitude is not indorsed by yachtsmen and sportsmen generally, and says that, if he had not resigned, he certainly would have been expelled. It adds that the incident is in every way to be regretted.

EXHIBITION OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

New Method of Photographing to be Shown Here by Mr. Edison.

The public will have an opportunity to witness the new method of photographing through solids at the exhibition of electrical apparatus, to be held in New-York City, in May, in connection with the nineteenth convention of the National Electric Light Association.

Thomas A. Edison has generously offered to send to the exposition his most powerful and improved apparatus for making "shadowgraphs," and his own corps of laboratory assistants to operate the same. Mr. Edison has succeeded in making a picture through eight inches of yellow pine, and he anticipates no trouble whatever in making instantaneous "shadowgraphs."

Mr. Edison will also send to the exposition his large collection of experimental apparatus and designs pertaining to his many inventions, much of which has never yet been shown to the public.

A Report in Mrs. J. J. Suckert's Favor.

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen has reported, as referee, in favor of allowing Marie L. D. Suckert alimony of $70 a week and $500 as counsel fee pending the trial of an action she has brought for an absolute divorce from her husband, Dr. Julius J. Suckert.

The referee finds that Dr. Suckert received $58,000 last year as his share of the profits from his invention for the compression of acetylene gas, out of which he paid $21,000 of debts. The wife testified that her husband told her that he had refused $800,000 for the patent, and would make $200,000 next year.

The Suckerts were married in 1874, and have five children. Mrs. Suckert names Toni Offerman, a saleswoman in a candy store, and Sophronia Wilkie, the wife of Dr. Mortimer V. Wilkie, as co-respondents in her divorce suit. Mrs. Wilkie is the sister of the plaintiff.

Home Journal's Semi-Centenary.

The Home Journal, which was founded fifty years ago by N. P. Willis and George P. Morris, the poets, celebrated its semi-centenary with a jubilee edition. Morris Phillips & Co., the publishers, have spared no expense to make this a notable literary and artistic production.

Among its illustrations are portraits of its founders and the leading literary men and women of the past and present who have contributed to its columns, with reminiscences, hitherto unpublished, of many of them. Among those who have contributed to the number are Charles A. Dana, editor of The New-York Sun; Julian Hawthorne, Charles Dudley Warner, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Thomas Dunn English, Howard Hinton, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, "Paul Siegvolk," Mary J. Safford, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, William Fearing Gill, Mrs. Lee C. Harby, Samuel Minturn Peck, "Grace Greenwood," Lillie Devereux Blake, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, and Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Throughout its life of half a century The Home Journal has maintained the high standard of literary merit fixed by its founders.

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PLEA FOR COAST DEFENSE

Ex-Secretary of War Proctor Makes a Strong Argument.

TOO MUCH MONEY SPENT ON THE NAVY

Land Fortifications Could Be Constructed at Less Expense That Would Defend Our Shores.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27,—The question of adequate coast defenses is occupying sufficient attention in the present session of Congress, to warrant the conclusion that a substantial appropriation will be authorized this year to carry on the work already begun. It is now about ten years since the question was taken up with any degree of earnestness and prominent officers of the army say that if the original plans had been followed, the country now would be well defended at a cost far less than is likely to be incurred by the policy of small appropriations and intermittent work.

Senator Proctor, formerly Secretary of War, believes in the construction of a comprehensive system of sea-coast fortifications, and to-day he made a strong speech in which he took the ground that it would be infinitely more preferable to supply strong land defenses than to spend millions in building up the navy to the point where it would offset in a measure the danger due to the lack of coast protection. He presented many tables in support of his argument, and made a decided impression with his views.

Mr. Proctor took for his text the words of Washington, "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual ways of preserving peace."

The exposed condition of the coast of the United States, he said, required no proof, and the necessity of defending it should require no argument. It had been stated recently by Admiral Walker that if the English were to send over such a naval force as they could spare from Europe they would have their own way; that something of a fight might be made for Sandy Hook, but that nothing could prevent them from taking the whole coast. The subject, Mr. Proctor said, had been periodically discussed in Congress, and had been alluded to in Executive messages and in the reports of various departments, but these discussions had not been followed by any decisive action.

However, they had not been without their value. They had led to official investigations and official reports, and have accomplished the great result of impressing upon the American people the necessity of some action in this matter. It could safely be said that we had reached the point where the question was not so much whether or not we should defend our coast as it is how we could best accomplish it. The army, the navy, the press, the people, those in authority and those not, voiced the sentiment that our coasts sadly needed protection, and that protection should be provided, but how? Shall it be done by land fortifications alone, by a navy alone, or by a wise combination of the two methods.

It was fully substantiated by reason and authority—

First—That a proper system of land defenses will make our great cities safe from any naval attack.

Second—Such a system can be constructed for a sum many times less than the cost of a navy like the great navies of Europe, and for a sum that may reasonably be expended.

Third—Land fortifications are much more efficient for coast defense than a navy, and when once constructed are durable, cheaply maintained, and easily strengthened.

Fourth—The defense of our cities cannot be left to the navy alone, however large.

Fifth—A navy that would equal the great navies of Europe is unnecessary, and its cost makes such a navy impracticable.

Sixth—A navy quickly deteriorates and is expensive to maintain.

Seventh—The construction of land defenses should always precede the building of a navy.

Mr. Proctor went on to elucidate those several points. He gave the total cost of a complete system of land defenses, as estimated by the Endicott board in 1885, as about $98,000,000. That estimate, however, did not include $6,000,000 for Puget Sound. The cost of the existing navy would be, on the completion of vessels now under construction, over $110,000,000, but there was not one ship in the navy that was not overmatched, by the admission of naval officers, by foreign ships.

After an analysis of the American and foreign navies, Mr. Proctor proceeded as follows:

Such is our navy, but suppose that a like sum had been expended on land coast defenses, what would the country now have to show for the expenditure? There is no higher engineering authority on this subject than Gen. Abbott. He says that "the entire coast would be placed in a condition of security even if operated against by the largest naval means which could be brought against it." Admiral Walker said before the committee that if our harbors had been properly fortified, no squadron would attempt to take them.

For the sum with which we have procured our navy we could have rendered our seaports practically safe against the combined assaults of all the navies admittedly superior to our own, and could have occupied the first place in the world as regards our fortified frontier and still have money enough left to provide a good share of the additional floating batteries and torpedo boats necessary. The plans of the board would have given us land defenses calculated to withstand all methods of attack, even after the improvements that may reasonably be expected during many years to come. The proposed works assumed an attack with high explosives and are planned to resist such an attack.

The guns were heavier than any mounted on any ship afloat except a few coast-defense vessels, (notably the Italian,) which no one even suggested can cross the Atlantic Ocean, yet even these were matched by those estimated for our defense. The cost of the estimates for land defenses the guns on shipboard have exhibited a constant tendency to decrease in relative power.

The proposed land defenses for the same sum would mount 1,376 guns of eight-inch calibre and upward, as against the navy's 136 guns, and would have mounted 360 rapid-fire guns of five-inch calibre, as against the navy's 187.

These plans, if carried out, would provide Boston alone with 171 guns and mortars of eight-inch to sixteen-inch calibre, as against the 136 guns of eight-inch calibre in our whole new navy.

At New-York there would be 269 guns and mortars of from eight-inch to sixteen-inch calibre, as against the 136 guns of the new navy. At San Francisco there would be 232 guns and mortars of from eight-inch to sixteen-inch calibre, as against the 136 guns of the navy. These comparisons between the respective armaments we would have at these important points and the armaments we have obtained in the whole new navy for the same money show that the scale is much in favor of any one of the above ports alone as against the combined force of the navy.

Great Britain expends on the average more on her navy every twenty months than the whole cost of our coast defenses would be. No navy ever has been or ever will be completed. The improvements of every few years render worthless material the cost of which would have permanently fortified several seaports. A ship, once built, must be manned and kept in service for a considerable portion of the time to prevent permanent deterioration. To keep a ship of war in service in peace requires just as many men as in war. A fortification can be maintained in peace on the peace footing; on the other hand, a large proportion of vessels of war must always be maintained on the war footing, while those which are kept in reserve must be frequently commissioned; that is, put on the war footing, even in time of peace, in order to keep them in serviceable condition.

In a country like ours there is certain to come a time when the people will refuse to vote money for new constructions and will content themselves with maintaining what they already have. When that time comes, with land defenses, we have something to show for our money, and if these defenses are completed all appropriations may cease for many years, except a trifling amount for care and preservation. If appropriations for naval constructions cease for a few years, the navy will sink into insignificance; in other words, the policy of seeking naval supremacy commits our Government simply for the purpose of keeping good its previous expenditures, to an outlay estimated as once every eight years of the entire amount necessary for the fortification of our seacoast in such a manner as to enable us to defy the navies of the world.

It would be much better to provide the land fortifications at a cost so many times less than the expense of making our navy anything like equal to that of Great Britain, inasmuch as it is universally admitted the land fortifications will render our coasts impregnable. It is also a matter at least of congratulation that whatever money may be spent to build and maintain coast fortifications will be spent in the United States, while much of the money that may be appropriated for the support of the navy will find its way into foreign coffers.

We must often have causes of friction with Great Britain while she has possessions in this hemisphere and a dependency bordering us for 4,000 miles and great fortresses frowning upon our shores, built and maintained with sole reference to war with us. Besides our two wars with her, we have been dangerously near war with her once at least in every generation of our National existence. Fortunately we have in Canada a hostage for the good behavior of the mother country, as the first sound of war would be the death knell of British possessions on this continent, for our people would never consent to peace while the British flag floated over a foot of American territory. We may pray for the coming of that new era:

"When the war drum throbs no longer
And the battle flags are furled."

But in the meantime let us look to the wisdom that is born of experience and keep our powder dry.

At the close of Mr. Proctor's speech, the Senate bill for the construction of two first-class steam revenue cutters for service on the Pacific coast, (the cost not to exceed $250,000 each,) was, on motion of Mr. Squire (Rep., Washington,) taken from the calendar and passed.

MAY VISIT NEW-YORK CITY.

Senate Committee on Coast Defenses Authorized to Do So.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A resolution was reported in the Senate to-day from the Committee on Contingent Expenses to authorize the Committee on Coast Defenses to take testimony, and to visit such places as it might be necessary to visit.

This provision was objected to by Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) on the ground that it would give a roving commission to the Committee on Coast Defenses. The Chairman of that committee, however, (Mr. Squire, Rep., Washington,) said that the committee might desire to examine the defenses of New-York City, and he was willing to have that limitation put in the resolution. The resolution was amended in that way, and was agreed to.

TARSNEY LOSES HIS SEAT.

The House Settles the Contest as to the Fifth Missouri District.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The House to-day decided the Van Horn-Tarsney election contest, relating to the Fifth Missouri District, in favor of Van Horn.

Upon the question of agreeing to the recommendation in the minority report from the Elections Committee that the contest be reopened and the Elections Committee be instructed to recount the ballots in certain precincts of Kansas City, the vote was yeas 112, nays 164.

The Democrats and Populists supported the minority report and were joined by the following Republicans: Arnold, (Penn.,) Brown, Burton, (Ohio,) Codding, Dovenor, Fenton, Huling, Hyde, Kulp, Leighty, Parker, Pitney, Powers, Southwick, Tayler, (a member of the committee,) Wellington, and Wright.

The resolution of the majority declaring Van Horn entitled to the seat, and that Tarsney was not elected, were agreed to without division and the contestant was sworn in.

Bills Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The President has approved the Urgent Deficiency bill; the act granting leave of absence for one year to homestead settlers upon the Yankton Indian reservation, South Dakota; the act amending the act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota; joint resolution providing for certain surveys in Florida; joint resolution extending the public printing act to include monographs, bulletins, and reports of the Geological Survey.

Army Appropriation Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate to-day passed the Army appropriation bill with an amendment, fixing the number of hospitals Stewards at 100 instead of 112. The bill appropriates $23,279,402.

NO TRACE OF BURDEN GEMS.

Efforts to Recover the Stolen Property Independently of Police — Proffered Reward of $10,000.

$10,000 REWARD FOR RETURN OF PROPERTY taken from 5 East 26th St., New-York, Dec. 27; communications strictly confidential. Address EDWARD H. FALLOWS, care Carter & Fallows, attorneys, 18 Wall St., New-York.

This advertisement, published yesterday, established that the $58,000 worth of jewelry stolen from the mansion of Isaac Townsend Burden two months ago has not come into the possession of the owners, and that the failure of Chief Detective O'Brien to remove this stigma on the administration of the Detective Bureau has prompted independent effort to recover the property.

No information was obtained at the office of the law firm which advertised the reward, except an admission that they are acting for Mr. Burden, and that up to yesterday afternoon no one had come to claim the money.

The robbery, it will be remembered, took place while Mr. Burden, his wife, and daughter were at the opera, and while the detectives at first suggested that the crime was "an inside job," they finally admitted that it was a clean-cut professional feat, and that the Burden home was entered from the Hotel Brunswick.

While not a gem in the Burden collection of jewelry has been recovered, and no one has been arrested against whom there was a particle of evidence, some of the detectives have been zealously industrious. All their efforts came, however, to naught. The most conspicuous failure in the face of what appeared to be assured success was that of Detective Evanhoe, who was himself entrapped by a practical joker. Evanhoe believed that through personals he was in communication with an important principal or agent of the thieves, and held him on a telephone wire until a policeman caught the party of the joking part red-eared, as it were, at the other end of the telephone.

At the time of the robbery THE NEW-YORK TIMES said that it was probable that an hour and a half after the Burden mansion was pillaged the gems were out of their settings. There is hardly a doubt on the subject now among men who know the customs of first-class house thieves, because when Mr. Burden lost faith in the police he advertised for the return of his wife's property and his own in terms that would convince any malefactor that he could safely negotiate if he could deliver the jewels.

It is true that Evanhoe's ludicrous mishap tended at the time to make negotiators wary and distrustful, but it soon became known that no treachery was hidden in subsequent offers of reward. Still no bona fide communication in regard to the stolen fortune in gems came to the agents of the plundered.

Charles Pustolka's Trial for Murder.

Charles Pustolka was placed on trial yesterday before Justice Keogh, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, for murder in the first degree. He is charged with killing his wife on Aug. 27, 1895, at 515 East Thirteenth Street.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre is prosecuting the case, and Thomas G. Farrell is defending the accused.

The case will be continued to-day. A jury was not secured yesterday.

REMEMBER THESE POINTS!

☞THAT a person in perfect health rarely catches a cold. It is only when the system is run down and the blood does not circulate properly that people fall victims to colds.

☞THAT it is a bad sign to feel weak and shivery, and to constantly suffer from tired, miserable feelings. If you do not eat well, work well, and sleep well, there is evidently a weak spot in your system.

☞THAT ordinary food and drink cannot supply the great vital force required by people who work hard with their hands and brains. They need something to stimulate their energies, promote digestion, and keep the blood moving. There is nothing better for this purpose than pure malt whiskey.

☞THAT there is only one really medicinal whiskey and that is Duffy's pure malt. It is not an ordinary whiskey, but a pure stimulant that has a wonderful effect on the system. It stirs up the sluggish blood, builds up the health, creates a good appetite, and promotes digestion. It prevents and it will cure coughs, colds, chills, and even pneumonia. Every reliable grocer and druggist keeps it. Beware of inferior imitations. Remember there is no other whiskey like Duffy's and no other that can possibly take its place.

MAY HAVE A TABERNACLE

Ballington Booth's Plans for the Future Not Yet Formed.

SALVATION ARMY PROPERTY QUESTIONS

Some Members of the Auxiliary League Resign Because the Commander Was Deposed.

Whatever evangelical movement ex-Commander Ballington Booth and his wife, Mrs. Maud B. Booth, may engage in, they will not head an organization in competition with the Salvation Army.

This was stated positively by the deposed Commander yesterday. He and his wife have not yet formed plans for the future, but they hope not to remain long inactive. They are resting at their home, in Montclair, N. J., which they expect soon to vacate. When they feel able to start anew they will turn their attention to religious work on a less extensive scale than that in which they have heretofore been engaged.

It is possible that the wealthy members of the Auxiliary League may erect for Mr. and Mrs. Booth an immense tabernacle in this city, where they may continue their religious labors among the poor of New-York. They could conduct such a place in person and without having to attend to matters of detail, such as they have had to do with as leaders of the Salvation Army. Other plans are under consideration among their friends, but nothing definite is known about them.

Mr. Booth will announce to-morrow or Monday whether he will turn over the Salvation Army property in his control to his successors. It was said yesterday by an intimate friend of the ex-Commander that he would do so. This friend said that, although all the Salvation Army property in the United States is in the name of Ballington Booth, there exists a personal bond between him and Gen. Booth, which obliges him to relinquish all right and title to such property to Gen. Booth as soon as he ceases to command the American branch of the army. Similar bonds are

Miss Eva C. Booth,
Commissioner in Charge of the Salvation Army in the United States.

exacted of every Commissioner who holds army property, in whatever country, in his or her name. As Ballington Booth never has broken faith with any one with whom he has had dealings, it is expected that he will observe his agreement with his father.

At the same time, members of the Auxiliary League, who subscribed heavily for the puchase of land for the National Headquarters in West Fourteenth Street, and the construction of the building, many raise legal objections to such a surrender of it to the English leaders. In that case, it is said, Ballington Booth will observe the spirit, if not the letter, of his bond.

The mortgage of $200,000 on the National Headquarters property, which is held by the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, will not be affected, it is said, by the transfer of authority.

"Our mortgage is on the property and not on Ballington Booth," said President Benjamin D. Huntington of the bank yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and no matter whether he or some one else holds the title, the property remains as good security as ever. I will say, however, that the fact that Ballington Booth asked for the loan had a great deal of weight in our making it. We had come to know him and his wife, and we had reason to believe them both possessed of remarkable business ability, and we thought them capable of raising the money to meet their obligations. Had they not been at the head of the Salvation Army we might have hesitated to advance such a sum of money.

"Their retirement is greatly to be regretted. I have written to Mr. Booth expressing our sorrow for recent events. If the new management should be unable to pay interest on the mortgage and we should foreclose, the headquarters could be converted into a business or office building, which would pay large dividends. So we have no fear of losing anything. I am not a member of the Auxiliary League, but I have contributed indirectly to the support of the Salvation Army. I may continue to do so, but the fact that Ballington Booth is not with the organization may make me feel less like contributing than heretofore. I believe others may feel a like timidity."

That there is a disposition among auxiliary members to sever their connection with the Salvation Army was made evident yesterday by the receipt at headquarters of a number of resignations from persons prominently identified with the movement. One of them was received from Samuel Harris of 11 Dutch Street, this city. Mr. Harris told the reporter that he had resigned because he could not have the same confidence in the new management of the Salvation Army that he had in Mr. and Mrs. Booth.

"I joined the Auxiliary League," he said, "because I saw that Commander and Mrs. Booth were honest and earnest, and were doing a remarkable work in this city. Wherever they appeared they made a deep and favorable impression, and I was willing to assist them, as others were doing. Their dismissal was an injustice, and I have manifested my resentment in the most practical way I could. I know many others who have resigned, or will soon."

A meeting of the Auxiliary League, in Morristown, N. J., was held Wednesday evening and an effort was made to raise money and obtain new members, but none of the members present would contribute a cent, nor would any others join the league.

Major Glen and his wife, who resigned from the Salvation Army on Wednesday, visited ex-Commander and Mrs. Booth yesterday. Neither would make any statement about their trip last night. Mr. and Mrs. Glen expect to go to Ramsey's, N. J., where they own a small farm. Major Glen's resignation has not been acted upon. It must be submitted to Gen. Booth in London. He is the only officer in the army who can accept it.

Miss Eva C. Booth, the Commissioner in charge of the Salvation Army in the United States, conducted the noon service at headquarters yesterday. In a prayer she referred indirectly to the present troubles in the army, and broke down, hiding her face in the folds of an American flag.

Miss Booth has changed her shoulder straps, which were of the British order, and has substituted American shoulder straps. She has arranged to speak in Newark, N. J., next Sunday noon; in Cooper Union, this city, Sunday night, and in Buffalo on Tuesday.

She received a long cable dispatch from the officers in the Salvation Army branch which she conducted in London, expressing sorrow for her absence and joy over "the victory gained."

Miss Booth issued a long circular yesterday to the Commissioner officers of the army begging them to have faith in Gen. Booth and herself, and to comfort themselves and her in their present sorrow.

Advance sheets of The War Cry, for March show that the issue will appear without the name of Ballington Booth, as proprietor or editor. An editorial exhortation will be made to the army to stand by Gen. Booth, and a long manifesto by W. Bramwell Booth, denouncing Ballington Booth for refusal to obey the General's orders will also appear.

A number of the rank and file of the Bowery Corps of the army, which was the first one organized in this country by Mrs. Booth, manifested their sympathy with their old leaders by marching up and down that thoroughfare yesterday morning with badges pinned to their coats. They attracted a great crowd of persons, who cheered and applauded them. A smaller demonstration was made in Twenty-third Street.

Will Follow Ballington Booth.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 27.—In a circular issued to-day, the Salvation Army in this city declared as follows:

We, the soldiers of the Salvation Army, and those who are citizens of the United States, do not want our Commander to transfer to any foreign official any of the army property which is in his name. We have earned what little we have, and we do not want it to be in foreign hands. We protest against foreigners being sent to this country to hold higher offices than Americans.

We, as American citizens and members of the Salvation Army, do not want any English officials to come over here, and try to compel us to conform to any methods which are not adapted to the conditions of this country. We want our Commander to know that we will stand by him till this trouble is justly settled.

Should there be an open revolt, we will form an independent organization, with Commander Booth as our leader.

The circular closes with the suggestion that all true Americans and Salvationists wear small American flags with the Salvation Army badge.

THE WALLACE CO.

Manufacturers and Retailers OF

Sterling (925/1000 fine) Silverware

Their productions are at all times the NEWEST, most ARTISTIC, most DESIRABLE.

FIFTH AVENUE,
Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

Manufactory at Wallingford, Conn.

TO PREVENT THURBER'S MARRIAGE.

Keeper of the Sanitarium Where He Was Confined Gives Warning—His Family in Providence Wealthy.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 27.—Dr. J. J. Kindred, who keeps a private sanitarium near this city, notified City Clerk Waterbury today that E. G. Thurber, who obtained a license to marry Mrs. Fannie C. True, was an inmate of the sanitarium and that his marriage to Mrs. True should be prevented.

The woman, who has been boarding at a farmhouse near the sanitarium, described herself as a widow, thirty-six years old, daughter of George E. Gibbs and Esther M. Beecher of New-York City. She said she was born in Livonia, N. Y. She left for New-York City on Tuesday night.

Thurber said that he was the son of Gorham Thurber, a New-York banker, and a native of Providence, R. I. He gave his age as thirty-two.

While Thurber was at the sanitarium, Dr. Kindred said, he was constantly in the care of an attendant. He was allowed to go driving with Mrs. True. They obtained the marriage certificate last Friday. Mrs. True's husband is alive, it is said, and she is waiting to get a divorce before marrying Thurber.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27.—The Thurber family is one of the oldest and wealthiest in Rhode Island. E. G. Thurber is the son of the late Gorham Thurber, a part owner in the Gorhman Manufacturing Company of New-York City, and the Thurber-Thurber Company, silversmiths of this city. He has been under treatment twice for mental troubles. He met Mrs. True in New-York last year.

When his mother dies he will inherit several hundred thousand dollars. His relatives are doing all in their power to prevent his marriage to Mrs. True.

E. G. Thurber was taken to Bellevue Hospital Feb. 9.

Mrs. Fannie C. True refused yesterday to discuss the story from Stamford, Conn., that she was to marry Thurber. A friend, however, said that Mrs. True had made all preparations for

MORE DELAY ARRANGED

The Senate Once More Juggles the Greater New-York Bill.

ANOTHER HEARING IS ORDERED

The Republican Leaders Want Consolidation to Wait Until the Excise Question Is Well Out of the Way.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—More delay for the Greater New-York bill was arranged in the Senate this morning. The measure was the subject of a short debate, and was then recommitted.

It is the intention to delay consolidation until after the present distraction over the excise bill is past, and the action this morning was in line with this intention. Mr. Stranahan, the Chairman of the Cities Committee, made the motion to recommit the bill, and, while Senator Lexow made a faint opposition, he yielded gracefully. Mr. Stranahan included in his motion the proposition that the bill be made the special order for next Wednesday. The reason assigned for the recommitment was that Messrs. Tibbitts, Wray, and Pavey might be given a hearing.

Senator Lexow said that these men who now want a hearing have had two months' time to consider the provisions of the bill. Public hearings were granted, and not a person in opposition appeared. The committee held sessions in New-York, and the sessions were widely advertised. But the opponents of the measure did not appear until the joint committee made its report. Senator Pavey did not show the interest in this matter prior to the making of the report to the Senate that he had since that time.

Senator Brush asked why the committee had not looked over the 72,800 names against consolidation.

Senator Lexow said that the reason the committee had not considered the names on the opposition petition was that reputable citizens came before the committee and testified that many of the names were spurious, and that others were paid for at so much a head. In answer to Mr. Brush, he said the committee did not consider such a lot of names as very binding.

"The enrolled voters of Brooklyn," said Mr. Lexow, "number 225,000. What do 72,800 names amount to in the total?"

Senator Cantor said that every member knew how he was going to vote upon this bill. The only question was, is the bill a proper one. He wanted a good charter for the city. He favored consolidation, but did not want the government of the big city to be by any machine. The people of New-York City do not want to be governed by a commission named in Albany.

Mr. Cantor urged an expedition in the consideration of the bill. He favored Mr. Stranahan's motion. Senator Stranahan gave notice that next Tuesday at 2 P. M. the Senate Cities Committee would give to any one who desired to speak a hearing on the Greater New-York question.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Important Measures Bearing on the Construction of Buildings.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Mr. Carlisle, in the House, to-day, introduced a bill requiring that in cities of the first and second classes each opening to an airshaft or hoistway in apartment houses, flats, hotels, office buildings, stores, and warehouses shall be protected by a guard rail four feet high. These guard rails shall be erected before July 1 next, under penalty of $50 fine.

Senator Lamy introduced a bill providing for a fire district in each city. Within such district the floors and walls of buildings shall be constructed of fire-proof material. The bill provides that after 1905 no building shall be allowed to remain within a fire district that has wood, laths, or wood furring in its construction, and which has not floors constructed of fire-proof material. After that date no building shall be used as a hotel or theatre not constructed as above.

A bill prepared by the State Board of Health was introduced in both houses to facilitate the collection of statistics. It provides for the payment to physicians and clergymen of 25 cents for each death, birth, or marriage reported.

Other bills introduced in the Senate were:

Fixing the price of gas in Richmond County at $1.25 per 1,000 feet; extending the time for the collection of taxes in Westchester County.

In the Assembly bills were introduced as follows:

Prohibiting railroads on Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn.

Empowering the Railroad Commission to authorize the construction of portions of a street railroad where the board will not permit construction of entire road.

Reducing to 3 cents the fare on the road from Wall Street Ferry on Montague Street to Court Street, Brooklyn.

Taxing the stock of trust companies the same as that of banking associations.

Allowing foreign fire and marine insurance companies to transact business in the State.

Authorizing the construction of wooden buildings from Sixteenth Street to Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Authorizing Brooklyn to issue $600,000 in bonds for buildings for the Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Authorizing one foreign corporation to sue another within the State.

These bills took the usual reference.

BILLS PASSED.

A Number of Measures Put Through Each House.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—In the Senate to-day the following bills were passed:

Authorizing Yonkers to use the proceeds of bonds to erect a municipal building; prohibiting railroads on Rodney, Hart, Pulaski, Dean, Leonard, Monroe, Woodbine, Kosciusko, and Macon Streets and in New-York and Vernon Avenues, Brooklyn; authorizing the Commissioner of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City to expend an additional $400,000 for improving roads, streets, and avenues; authorizing Buffalo to provide and maintain a fund to enable poor persons to cultivate vacant lands.

In the Assembly a number of bills were passed, among them the Finn State Flag bill.

For a Special Criminal Jury.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee will report favorably Assemblyman Austin's bill for a special jury in criminal cases in New-York and Brooklyn, and creating a special Jury Commissioner in New-York and Kings Counties. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the department in which the county is situated is to appoint the Commissioner for a term of five years, at a salary not to exceed $6,000 a year.

Resolution for Home Use Only.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The concurrent resolution of Assemblyman Kempner favoring international arbitration was adopted by the Senate to-day after a number of members had poked fun at its sentiments and language, and after it had been amended by striking out the provision for sending copies to other Legislatures.

Coal Trust Bills in Favor.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Assembly Committee on Judiciary will report the two bills of Mr. Robbins extending the powers of the Attorney General in investigating combinations and making more stringent the laws against trusts. The bills are aimed at the alleged Coal Trust.

Fees for Searches in New-York.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The County Clerk and the Register of New-York County returned to the Senate to-day information as to the number of searches made in their offices and their cost. In the New-York County Clerk's office from Feb. 1, 1895, to Aug. 31, 1895, 885 searches were made, and $6,762.98 was received for the same; from Sept. 1, 1895, to Feb. 1, 1896, the number of searches was 337, for which $1,440.62 was received. The Register reported the number of searches from Feb. 1, 1895, to Aug. 31, 1895, as 462, for which was received $4,734.24; from Sept. 1, 1895, to Feb. 1, 1896, the number of searches was 85, for which $630.94 was received.

Sour Stomach

Caused by indigestion may be avoided by stimulating liver, stomach, and bowels with

Hood's Pills

25c at druggists, or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

But Leap Year, coming once in four, Gives February one day more.

Consequently, this month has 29 days in which to make up your mind to contract for **telephone service** in time to have your name, address, and telephone number listed in the next quarterly issue of the **List of Subscribers**, which goes to press the 1st day of March.

14,000 Telephone Stations in New-York City.

Metallic Circuit Service, Permanent, Rapid, Efficient, From $75 a year.

An agent will call on request.

THE METROPOLITAN

Telephone and Telegraph Co.

18 CORTLANDT STREET.

Long Island Track Depression.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Assembly Cities Committee has decided to report favorably a substitute for Assemblyman Waldo's bill providing for the depression of the tracks of the Long Island Railroad Company, on Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn. The substitute bill authorizes the Mayor of Brooklyn to appoint a commission of five members to report to the Mayor by Dec. 31 next a scheme to accomplish the desired purpose.

J. M. GREGORY SENTENCED.

Guilty of Manslaughter in the First Degree—His Term of Imprisonment Fixed at Seventeen Years.

Jesse M. Gregory's trial for the murder of his wife, Clara, on April 6, 1895, was concluded yesterday in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court, and the jury found him guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

Recorder Goff sentenced the prisoner to seventeen years in State prison.

Gregory was on trial for seventeen days. Recorder Goff was half an hour late in opening court yesterday, having been in attendance at the funeral of a friend. When court was opened, Mr. Levy, counsel for Gregory, began his address to the jury. He went over the testimony produced at the trial at considerable length, and spoke of Gregory as a man whose reason had been dethroned by his wife's misconduct.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne argued that the evidence showed that Gregory was sane at the time of the killing.

The Recorder began his charge to the jury at 2 o'clock P. M. Mr. Levy considered the charge partial to the prosecution in several respects and took some exceptions.

The jury retired at 4:30 o'clock, and announced its verdict at 9 o'clock. In sentencing Gregory the Recorder said that the prisoner deserved severe punishment, for he had driven his wife to destruction by his conduct, and he was fortunate in escaping a verdict of murder in the first degree. In view of the jury's recommendation, Gregory was not sentenced for the full term of twenty years, but to seventeen years' imprisonment.

The Recorder consented to allow Gregory to remain in the Tombs until next Wednesday. He said to Mr. Levy: "I am glad I assigned you to defend the prisoner." Gregory shook hands with his counsel and left the courtroom with an elastic step.

MR. RANSOM DEFENDS A POLICEMAN.

The ex-Surrogate Takes Up the Cause of Accused Officer Phelan.

Ex-Surrogate Rastus Ransom appeared at police trials yesterday in defense of Policeman Richard Phelan of the West Forty-seventh Street squad, who was arraigned for failing to make an effort to prevent excise violation on Sunday, Feb. 9, at 734 Tenth Avenue.

Sergt. Schlottman, who at the time of the alleged neglect of duty by the officer was Phelan's Roundsman, testified that, together with Mr. Young, an officer of the City Vigilance League, he had visited the saloon and found Phelan standing on the corner in front of the main entrance, but men were passing in and out of the hall of a tenement house next door, from which there was a side entrance to the saloon.

Mr. Young and he went into the hallway and faced three men who were walking out. As they appeared the saloon door was slammed. They tried to get in, but could not do so. As they stood at the door Phelan came up and asked, "What's the matter?"

"Is this the way you enforce the excise law?" Mr. Young replied. "This will cost you more than a glass of whisky or a cigar before I am through with you."

Young was not on hand yesterday. On cross-examination by Mr. Ransom Schlottman said that he had actually been no one come out of the saloon. The ex-Surrogate said Phelan had applied to him, feeling that his official life was at stake. Phelan, he said, had a clean record of twenty-seven years. He had examined this case, he said, and felt confident that there was no evidence against the officer or any one else. Commissioner Parker intimated that he agreed with him, but reserved decision to be passed by the board.

Martin Allen Found Guilty.

Martin Allen, a brother of The. Allen, who was arrested in December in St. James Place, Brooklyn, while attempting to get into an unoccupied house, was convicted in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday of attempted burglary.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair and decidedly warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair and warmer, southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, warmer Friday, decidedly colder Saturday, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, increasing cloudiness, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, EASTERN FLORIDA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, cloudy with local showers in the afternoon or night, southerly winds, becoming variable. ALABAMA, showers, colder in northwestern portion, winds shifting to northerly. MISSISSIPPI, local showers, colder, northerly winds. LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, and EASTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy, colder, winds becoming northerly. WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, slightly colder, northerly winds. TENNESSEE, fair, colder in central and western portions, winds becoming northerly. KENTUCKY, fair, colder in northern and western portions, winds becoming northwesterly.

WEST VIRGINIA and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair weather, southerly winds, becoming variable.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds. OHIO, colder in northwestern portion, winds becoming northwesterly. INDIANA, ILLINOIS, LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair and colder, northwesterly winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair and colder, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, colder in eastern and southern portions, northwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair and colder, northerly winds. COLORADO and WYOMING, fair weather, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in central and western portions, winds becoming southeasterly.

The Manitoba storm centre has advanced to the lake regions. A belt of low pressure extends from the lake regions southwestward to Texas. An extensive area of high pressure covers the Rocky Mountain regions, extending northward to Canada. A fresh storm has appeared on the Northern Pacific coast. The country is nearly free from precipitation. The weather is clear on the north and Middle Atlantic coast, cloudy on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and fair in the lake regions, the western valleys, and the Rocky Mountain slope.

The temperature has risen decidedly in the lake regions and New-England, it has fallen in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and on the Rocky Mountain slope. For Friday fair and warmer weather is indicated for the Middle and North Atlantic States; a partial cloudiness, with local showers, for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and generally fair weather in the lake regions and throughout the West. The temperature will fall in the upper lake region and the Mississippi Valley.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD

Its Financial Condition the Subject of Exciting Rumors.

OFFICIAL DENIALS OF TROUBLE

It Is Asserted that There Will Be No Default on March Interest, and No Receiverships—The Floating Debt.

Rumors concerning the condition and prospects of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were numerous and exciting yesterday. The imaginative mind of the Wall Street operator was led to believe that disclosures of the most deplorable character regarding the company's finances were impending, and the scope of the rumors embraced almost every evil thing, from the alleged failure of the plans of the New-York syndicate to the prospect of a receivership.

Statements were in circulation that Expert Little's examination of the books of the Baltimore and Ohio Company had disclosed the fact that the floating debt was $14,000,000 instead of about $6,000,000, as was supposed, and that there were other serious discrepancies between the accounts as published and the accounts as they actually existed. Such statements led to a quick depreciation in the market value of the Baltimore and Ohio securities. The stock, which began to decline some days ago, dropped yesterday from 32 to 26, closing at 27¼. The 5 per cent. bonds of 1925, which sold at 111 in December and at 95 in January, were offered yesterday at 89½, "seller 20 flat."

President John K. Cowen, who arrived here from Baltimore last Tuesday night, was at the company's office, at Broadway and Wall Street, early yesterday morning. The first official statement sent out to satisfy the public desire for information was to the effect that there would be no default in the interest due March 1 on Baltimore and Ohio bonds. The money required to pay this interest, about $402,000, is said to be already in hand.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company and a leading member of the New-York syndicate that has undertaken to finance the Baltimore and Ohio out of its trouble, declined to discuss the company's affairs, and referred inquirers to President Cowen. In the afternoon the following statement was authorized by an officer of the company:

"There is no truth in the rumor that the Baltimore and Ohio will default on March 1. The negotiations for the collateral trust loan intended to take care of floating debt and to provide new capital for the needs of the company have progressed very favorably to the present point, and neither the members of the syndicate nor the company see any reason why the same should not be completed on a satisfactory basis. The rumors in regard to Mr. Little's report are unfounded, as he merely confirms the statements made by the report of the company's accounting officers as of Feb. 1, 1896, Mr. Little's examination confirming that report, both as to amount of indebtedness and as to the earnings of the property. The alarming statements, therefore, as to this report are untrue, as they show nothing as to floating debt and net and gross income more than what has already been shown by the company's accounting officers, Mr. Little's examination being intended for the purpose of satisfying the syndicate as to the correctness of these accounts of Feb. 1, 1896."

The foregoing statement was supplemented within an hour by the following: "President J. K. Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company states that, so far from there being foundation for the adverse report made in New-York to-day in regard to Baltimore and Ohio affairs, the facts are that experts had finished their examination and find the condition as represented to the Board of Directors, that the securities in hand against the floating debt are ample, and the plan for the rehabilitation of the property has progressed so far as to meet with the approval of the Directors, and will be ready for announcement in a very short time."

The allusions to "the reports of the company's accounting officers on Feb. 1, 1896," naturally excited a desire on the part of uninformed holders of Baltimore and Ohio securities to know what that report contained. A Director to whom application for information was made said: "The statement of the condition of the company's finances as made by our own accounting officers on Feb. 1, 1896, was for the information of the members of the New-York syndicate which proposed to take part in the work of rehabilitating the property. It was not for the public. Mr. Little's examination has simply shown that the report of our own accounting officers was correct."

In reply to the suggestion that, with so many disturbing rumors concerning the property in circulation, it might be beneficial to make the actual facts public, the Director said: "President Cowen is here, and the statements that have been given for publication have been carefully considered. I think that there is nothing more to be said."

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—A receivership for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is the absorbing topic in leading club circles here to-night. One of the best informed financiers in the city went so far as to predict that John K. Cowen, the President of the company, would be named as receiver within forty-eight hours, possibly to-morrow.

A Director of the company, whose name, for obvious reasons, cannot be given, admitted that things looked very blue for the immediate future of the property. When pressed for some positive statement, he declined to go into details, but suggested that something would probably develop within a day or two.

Mr. Stephen Little of New-York, the expert accountant who is examining the books and accounts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at the instance of the New-York capitalists who have recently become identified with the property, was in Baltimore to-day. Whether or not his presence had anything to do with the revival of the receivership rumor is not known.

PACIFIC ROADS INQUIRY.

Vice President Stubbs of the Southern Pacific Testifies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—J. C. Stubbs, Third Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, to-day appeared before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads. He had had charge of the traffic of the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads for twenty-five years. It had not been the intention of his people to introduce testimony before the committee, and he did not come to Washington for that purpose. But, being here, it was thought advisable, in view of some of the statements and charges made, to say something regarding them. He referred particularly to the statements which characterized the Southern and Central Pacific Roads as "oppressive," and that they discriminated against the Union Pacific and diverted traffic from the Central Pacific. It seemed to be the impression in some quarters that these companies held in their power all the traffic in California.

Referring to the competition of water transportation in California, he said the inland waterways there were open all the year around, and formed a competition not to be found elsewhere in the United States. In this connection he compared the northern and southern sections of the State by counties, showing what they produced, the value of real estate, and the cost of transporting grain, the principal product of the State, to export points. The products of the vine and orchard, he said, were all marketed east of the Rocky Mountains, and local rates had little or no effect upon them.

Referring to legislation affecting railroads, he read from the Constitution of California the paragraphs defining the powers and duties of the Board of Railroad Commissioners. The powers granted this commission were unique. It was made its duty to establish rates, to prohibit discrimination, and to have complete control of the rates of roads. The companies obeyed the dictates of these Commissioners. Mr. Stubbs was asked, if this was true, how was it nearly every member of Congress claimed that these roads are extortionate, &c.

Mr. Stubbs said he thought that it was due to ignorance. They were worshipping strange gods. Thirty-four per cent. of the railroad mileage in California, he said, was entirely independent, and in no way under the control of the Union or Central Pacific system. The rates, however, on the 66 per cent. under the Central and Southern Pacific were lower than on the 34 per cent. not under their control.

The Central and Southern Pacific systems included some thirty-seven roads. If the roads were separate, the rates would necessarily be higher.

Replying to a question by Mr. Sulzer of New-York, he denied flatly and emphatically the statements that freight was being diverted by the Southern Pacific from the Central Pacific, and being carried to New-York and points East cheaper by the Southern Pacific. Traffic was not diverted, as charged, and rates could not be fixed without the consent of competing and connecting lines. There were nine great through lines competing for transcontinental traffic.

EXPORT GRAIN TRADE.

Railroad Men Asked to Stop Its Diversion from New-York.

A largely attended meeting of representatives of the grain trade was held in the President's room at the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon to discuss with several railroad men, the deplorable diversion of the export grain (chiefly corn) trade from New-York to Southern ports. The discussion was informal, but very earnest, so far as the grain men were concerned.

The Grain Committee of the Exchange is composed as follows: Henry B. Hebert, Chairman; John P. Truesdell, John Valient, Charles E. Wilmot, and Franklin Quimby. This committee submitted an elaborate chart showing in percentages the proportionate annual exports of corn from various ports of this country from and including 1880 to the present time. In 1882 New-York exported 59 per cent. of the total, Baltimore 12 per cent., Boston 16 per cent., and New-Orleans 17 per cent. Since that period New-York has been gradually losing ground, while Baltimore and New-Orleans have each gained. In 1895 New-York exported 16 per cent. of the total, Baltimore 24 per cent., and New-Orleans 19 per cent. Last month New-York's exports of corn amounted to only 13 per cent. of the total, while Baltimore had 24 per cent., and New-Orleans pulled up to 30 per cent. Thus far this month New-York has not handled more than 9 per cent. of the entire corn export trade.

These figures were impressively laid before the railway representatives, and the request was made that the railroads would unite in some way to prevent this loss to New-York of the corn export trade. The railroad men who promised to lay the matter before their respective chiefs were: Samuel Goodman, General Freight Agent New-York Central; H. B. Chamberlain, General Freight Agent Erie Railroad; Percy R. Todd, General Traffic Manager West Shore, and a representative of the freight department of the Lehigh Valley Road.

Northern Central Election.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railway Company was held this afternoon. Col. W. S. Franklin, President of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company, presided, and Mr. Stephen White acted as Secretary. The annual report, which has already been published, showing the operations of the property for the year ended Dec. 31, 1895, was read and approved.

With one exception, the gentlemen who served as Directors last year were re-elected. Mr. A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia succeeds Mr. George B. Roberts, resigned. The board reorganized by re-electing all the old officers, including George B. Roberts as President, and adding to the list the office of Assistant Secretary. To this post Mr. J. C. Hines was elected. A special train brought a number of Philadelphians over to attend the meeting. There were 107,166 shares of stock voted.

Opposing Increased Taxation.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 27.—The House Committee on Railroads and Canals gave a public hearing in the Assembly Chamber this afternoon on the so-called Equal Taxation bill, which was introduced in the Legislature at the instance of citizens of Jersey City. The bill provides for an increase in the taxation on railroad property, the main portion of the benefit from the increase going to the communities in whose domain the property is situated. Jersey City has a net public debt of $16,000,000, and claims that if the railroads paid what they should the tax burdens of her citizens would be lighter.

Several railroad men spoke in opposition to the measure, and the hearing was adjourned until next Tuesday night.

St. Paul Earnings.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad continue to increase at a highly satisfactory rate, the last statement issued today being as follows: Gross earnings for January, $2,320,622; increase over 1895, $435,244; net earnings for January, $787,713; increase over January, 1895, $148,253; gross earnings for seven months ending Jan. 31, $20,397,344; increase over same period of preceding year, $3,707,876; net earnings, $8,690,308; increase, $2,716,786.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—It has been officially announced that the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad will be opened for traffic Sept. 1 next, making what is claimed to be the shortest possible route from Kansas City to Deep Water on the Gulf of Mexico at Sabine Pass. The road has been completed and used for traffic for some time from Kansas City to Stillwell, Indian Territory, 258 miles. The full length of the road is 769 miles. It is being specially built to develop trade between Kansas City and the territory south of that city.

—The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce gave a hearing in Washington yesterday on the memorial from the National Board of Trade suggesting that the Inter-State Commerce Commission be required to publish a classification of freight articles and rules and regulations and conditions for freight transportation, which shall be known as the "National freight classification." A large delegation of men representing various departments of trade were present to urge favorable action by the committee.

—In the last five years the Union Pacific has built seventy-eight new locomotives, capable of hauling six additional cars to each train without extra cost of operation, and the result is shown in the great saving in operating expenses since 1890. Last year it cost the road $1,040,000 less to haul its freight than it did in 1890, although the tonnage was greater.

—Since General Manager Martin took charge of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad, he has been curtailing expenses. Recently he cut down the number of working hours of the section hands and bosses to nine hours a day. To-day he has also issued a notice that the conductors will have to make longer runs and work more hours than before.

—Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association has issued notice that the amendment for the passenger association in Minneapolis, to the prescribed agreement, so that second-class tickets will be good on sleeping cars, was in direct contravention of the general agreement, and therefore of no force and effect.

—On application of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, the Madison City Railway has been placed in the hands of F. W. Oakley of Madison, Wis., as receiver. The suit is to foreclose the first mortgage bonds, amounting to $150,000, for the holders, of which the New-York company is the Trustee.

—As the result of a conference between J. Edward Simmons, President of the Panama Railroad Company, and C. P. Huntington, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with regard to the recent friction between the two companies, all differences, it is said, have been adjusted.

—The usual monthly conference of Vanderbilt Presidents was held at the Grand Central Station yesterday, but no action of public concern was taken. Those in attendance were Chauncey M. Depew, D. W. Caldwell, M. E. Ingalls, H. B. Ledyard, S. R. Calloway, and J. D. Layng.

—Traffic Manager G. B. Reeve of the Grand Trunk Railway system paid his first visit to Chicago last Wednesday since he went to Montreal to assume his new duties.

—The Ontario and Western Railroad Company has bought the Riverside Coal Colliery, which has a capacity of 14,800 tons monthly.

—D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore Railroad, is in this city for a few days.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central, was in New-York yesterday.

West 14th St.

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VERDICT AGAINST FLAGG

Found Guilty of Maintaining a Public Nuisance.

MAY BE IMPRISONED FOR A YEAR

Argument for a New Trial to be Heard Next Week—The Defendant Admitted to Bail.

Jared Flagg, Jr., the real estate agent, who was indicted for renting flats in West Eighteenth Street for immoral purposes, was found guilty by a jury yesterday in Part III. of the General Sessions Court on the second count, which charged him with "maintaining a public nuisance."

When the verdict was announced Flagg's face turned white, and he glared fiercely at the men who had convicted him.

Under the verdict, Flagg can be punished by imprisonment for one year or a fine of $500, or both.

Mr. Brooke, counsel for Flagg, asked for an arrest of execution, and moved that a day be fixed on which to hear argument on an application for a new trial.

Judge Newburger fixed March 5 as the day for the argument, Assistant District Attorney Lewis making no objections, and postponed imposing sentence. Flagg was admitted to bail in $5,000.

The testimony in the case was concluded Wednesday afternoon; the prosecution and defense summed up in the evening, and at 10:15 o'clock P. M. the court adjourned. Judge Newburger charged the jury yesterday morning, saying that it should not convict the defendant unless satisfied that the alleged disorderly tenants in the flats went into the houses with the evident intent of carrying on their immoral practices, and that the defendant was aware of the fact, and also that the tenants had been disorderly in the houses with the knowledge of Mr. Flagg. He said the jury should not consider the possible effect of their verdict on any untried indictments against other people. In this remark he apparently referred to Police Captains Donohue and Price. Flagg charges that the police persecuted him because he secured the indictment of Capts. Donohue and Price.

The jury announced its verdict at 3:30 o'clock P. M., having been out over four hours. While deliberating over its verdict, the jury sent for the indictment.

Several indictments were found against Flagg. The one on which he was placed on trial contained two counts: First, for renting flats for immoral purposes; and, second, for maintaining a public nuisance.

CALLED HIM CHARITY BOARDER.

Mrs. Seaton Says that the Rev. Mr. Tomkins Was Never Her Tenant.

The trial of the suit brought by the Rev. George Tomkins against Mrs. Mary L. Seaton, in which he seeks to get an injunction to restrain her from interfering with him in the occupancy of the premises at 409 and 411 West Fifty-seventh Street, known as The Seaton, was resumed yesterday before Justice MacLean in Special Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Tomkins says he entered under contract into possession of the premises on July 6, 1894, and that on Sept. 22, 1894, Mrs. Seaton evicted him.

Mrs. Seaton denied that a contract was ever executed, or that the Rev. Tomkins had ever had control of the house. She testified that he only acted as her bookkeeper and collected some back bills. She also swore that during the months Mr. Tomkins alleges that he was in possession of the house she paid all the bills.

On cross examination yesterday Mrs. Seaton was handed the written contract and admitted that she had signed it, but said that she did not understand what it meant.

"You swore in an affidavit that he owed you $777 rent, did you not?" Mrs. Seaton was asked.

"Yes," she replied.

"You swore that he was your tenant?"

"Yes."

"Yet you now swear that he was never your tenant?"

"Yes. He never was my tenant."

"How do you reconcile those two statements?"

"I acted on advice of counsel."

"You returned Mr. Tomkins money when he owed you for board?" Mrs. Seaton was asked.

"Yes, he was only a charity boarder," shouted Mrs. Seaton.

"Did not you expect him to pay?"

"No, I did not," exclaimed the landlady.

"Were you not in Mr. Tomkin's room at 2 o'clock in the morning of Sept. 18, 1894?"

"No," said Mrs. Seaton.

"Were you not chasing Mr. Tomkins about the house at that hour?"

"No," screamed Mrs. Seaton. "I went down stairs to get a letter Mr. Tomkins wrote me, and which I threw out of the window. I met Mr. Tomkins in the basement hall, and he kicked me in the side."

"Were you alone at that time?"

"No, my mother was with me—a mother should always be with her child—and she followed me to Mr. Tomkins's room, and witnessed a discussion I had with him there."

Several servants testified that they were paid in July, 1894, by Mr. Tomkins.

Herman Renken, a grocer, at 1,041 Sixth Avenue, testified that Mrs. Seaton paid the bills for groceries for the house in July, 1894, and during the time Tomkins said he was in control of the houses.

Mrs. Emma Brodie testified to being present when Mr. Tomkins and Mrs. Seaton talked over the contract. She testified that Mr. Tomkins asked Mrs. Seaton to sign the contract, and said that after considerable hesitation Mrs. Seaton signed the contract in duplicate.

The case will be continued to-day.

CAPT. DEVERY ASKS FOR DELAY.

He Does Not Want an Early Trial for Bribery and Extortion.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay moved, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Keogh, that the date of the trial of Police Capt. William S. Devery for bribery and extortion be fixed for March 9.

Mr. Elkus, Capt. Devery's counsel, protested against fixing the date so early. He said that he had only received notice on Wednesday to appear in court yesterday. The indictment, he said, was found a year ago, and that the facts and the questions of law are the same as those in the case of ex-Inspector McLaughlin, which is now before the Court of Appeals, and upon which a decision may be delivered soon. He asked for delay, and said he wanted to consult the senior counsel in the case, Col. E. C. James.

Justice Keogh postponed the matter of fixing the date of trial until to-day.

The complainant in the case is Francis W. Seagrist, the builder, who was the principal witness of ex-Inspector McLaughlin. Capt. Devery was in court in citizen's dress.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Cases adjourned.

1—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Pneumatic Electric Tool Company.

Cases Noticed.—2—Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railroad Company vs. Villard. 3—Kittle vs. Tallasseet Gulf Railroad Company. 4—William Rogers Manufacturing Company vs. R. W. Rogers Company. 5—Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Company vs. Chase. 6—Scottish Union and National Insurance Company vs. J. H. Mohlman Company. 7—Hewett vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 8—Hadden vs. Natchaug Silk Company. 9—Allee vs. Graves.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Charles Leopold vs. President, &c., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, appellant.—Argued by L. E. Carr for appellant, J.W. Houghton for respondent.

Frank J. Amsden vs. George W. Jacobs, appellant.—Argued by N. H. Briggs for appellant, Nathaniel Foote for respondent.

Lewis W. Terwilliger vs. Ontario, Carbondale and Scranton Railroad, appellant.—Argued by I. H. Maynard for appellant, Arthur Moore for respondent.

Nathan R. Curtis vs. President, &c., of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, appellant.—Argued by Lewis E. Carr for appellant, James W. Verbeck for respondent.

Motion calendar for Monday, March 2 is: Nos. 419—People ex rel. Reiser vs. Gilon; 1010—In re. One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; 1014—People ex rel. Edison Electric Light Company vs. Wemple; 1017—Same vs. Campbell; 1101—In re Gilbert Hall; 1058—Stokes vs. Stokes. 1096—People ex rel. Verd Copper Company vs. Roberts; 1083—People ex rel. Commercial Mutual Insurance Company vs. Coleman; 1088—Irving vs. Irving; 1091—In re Harris vs. Land Office; 1084—People ex rel. Morris vs. Martin; 1098—People ex rel. Steinson vs. Board of Education; 1092—Fromme vs. Gray; 1097—In re O'Connor vs. Edson; 995—Herz vs. Conduit Company; 1068—People ex rel. Eakins vs. Roosevelt; 1085—In re Lurman vs. New-York Coffee Exchange; 1082—In re Ahrenfeldt; 1103—People ex rel. Corrigan vs. City of Brooklyn; 1094—Roch vs. Hink; 1109—People ex rel. Conway vs. Fire Commissioners of Saratoga; 1110—People ex rel. Delancy vs. same; 1106—In re One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; 1100—In re Davis; 1104—In re Lewis; 1111—In re tax on estate of Brown.

The day calendar for Friday is: Nos. 423, 672, 1105, 450, 1075, 453, 454, 459.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Smith vs. McKenna. 2—Levy vs. Leon. 3—Buder vs. Adam. 4—Wentworth vs. Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company. 5—People vs. Commercial Life Insurance Company. 6—Matter of Parke. 7—McGowan vs. McGowan. 8—Reisner vs. Long Island Wall Paper Company. 9—Ayers vs. Simon. 10—Gedney vs. Gedney. 11—People vs. Madison Square Bank. 12—Vernon vs. Palmer. 13—Fox vs. Ireland. 14—Lane vs. Lane. 15—People vs. Reinitz. 16—Edison Electric Illuminating Company vs. Gastavino Fire-Proof Construction Company. 17—Buchanan vs. Buchanan. 18—Matter of National Mutual Insurance Company. 19—Devlin vs. Wheeler. 20—Matter of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street. 21—Matter of O'Rourke. 22—Nickerson vs. Young. 23—Sollberger vs. Callahan. 24—Delahunty vs. Hake. 25—Rice vs. Brewster. 26—Matter of Firemen's Insurance Company. 27—Matter of Gavin. 28—Altmark vs. Bralto-sky. 29—O'Hearn vs. Mott. 30—Stevenson vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 31—Matter of Raw Silk Treatment Company. 32—Osborn vs. Maitland. 33—Matter of Markstein. 34—Hernandez vs. Lynch. 35—Clark vs. Killeen. 36—Meyer vs. Abbett. 37—Albricht vs. Albricht. 38—People ex rel. Klein vs. McDonald. 39—Von Valzah vs. Leon. 40—Witter vs. Green. 41—Hutchinson vs. Campbell. 42—Wunsch vs. Morning Journal Association. 43—Bollas vs. Cantor. 44—Beth Israel Hospital Association vs. Kaplan. 45—Duche vs. Lindberg. 46—O'Hara vs. Harman. 47—Cohen vs. Steinfeld. 48—Woods vs. Woods. 49—North River Savings Bank vs. Krebs. 50—Matter of American Baking Powder Company. 51—Neary vs. Neary. 52—Smith vs. Lavelle. 53—Well vs. Sundel. 54—Franklin Savings Bank vs. Dux. 55—Carpenter vs. Von Yursten. 56—People vs.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—2:00.
CASINO—The Last Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00, 8:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15. Stoddard's Lecture, Naples and Pompeii—3:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Marriage—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Camille—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Irish Artist—8:10.
GARDEN—The Two Escutcheons—8:15.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Midsummer Night's Dream—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Shop Girl—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Comtesse Gucki—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00.

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A Recommendation as to Banks.

Mr. Flower at the Democratic Club.

At the monthly dinner of the Democratic Club at 617 Fifth Avenue last night, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower said the present action of Congress guarantees a Democratic victory in the coming Presidential election.

He also said that the policy of the State authorities in piling up the State debt would materially aid in bringing about a triumph for the party.

Among the other speakers were Hosea P. Perkins, Col. W. L. Brown, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, Col. J. Hamilton Lewis, and Robert B. Roosevelt.

Among those present were Justices Van Wyck, O'Dwyer, and McCarthy, and ex-Sheriff O'Gorman.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	22	22	24
6 A. M.	23	20	24
9 A. M.	25	28	26
12 M.	31	31	33
4 P. M.	45	36	37
6 P. M.	45	35	35
9 P. M.	43	33	34
12 P. M.	43	33	34

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 30.88

Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 30.00

Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 34.00

Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 34.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair; Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1896.

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SOUND MONEY IN ALABAMA.

There is a very interesting and important contest going on in the Democratic Party in the State of Alabama over the control of the State Convention, which is to nominate a Governor. The candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination are Capt. JOHNSTON and RICHARD H. CLARKE. JOHNSTON has for several years been a very energetic and earnest advocate of extreme free-silver views. He has taken part in the councils of the Alabama Senators at Washington, and has done his best to commit his party in the State to a platform of free silver at 16 to 1. Mr. CLARKE, on the other hand, is a convinced and thoughtful advocate of sound money, and has been consistent and energetic in his support of the principles and policy represented by the National Administration. During the present canvass Capt. JOHNSTON, while not confessing to any change of views, has observed a rather solemn silence in regard to his former extreme declarations. Both candidates are speaking through the State. Capt. JOHNSTON is claiming that his nomination would bring back to the Democratic fold those who strayed over to the Populists under the Kolb combine. Mr. CLARKE, while denying, and with reason, that the free-silver Democrats will abandon the camp of the Populists, holds that the only strong position for the Democratic Party to take is to indorse the National Administration and to sustain its principles without equivocation or fear. He is making a strong appeal to the conservative Democrats, and particularly to the business men.

This presents a situation in which not only Democrats of the State and those of the North, but the entire business community, have a strong and direct interest. It is, of course, unfortunate that ordinary partisan contests should involve the business interests of the community in which they take place, but when the contest turns upon so essential and so enduring a policy as that of the currency in which all business is carried on, it is impossible for business men to be indifferent to the result. The business relations of this city, for instance, with the State of Alabama are direct and important. Both as a financial centre and as the chief importing and exporting point of the country, New-York is necessarily connected with the prosperous and enterprising State. It is the desire—because it would be the profit—of Northern men that the business of Alabama should be conducted upon a sound basis and that every possible aid may safely be advanced for the development of its great resources. But it is plain that Northern men cannot look with indifference upon the action of any political party in that State which threatens to throw the influence of the State in the direction of the dangerous free-silver movement. On the other hand, the business men of Alabama, of whatever party, must recognize that it is of the greatest importance to the State that nothing should take place that would in any degree shake the confidence of the business men of the North in the stability and regularity of its business operations. The currency is a matter of such widespread, deep-rooted, and enduring interest to the whole country that the action of any State in regard to it should be carefully watched.

Mr. CLARKE and his friends are making a manly, candid fight in behalf of the principles of the Administration, which unquestionably are the principles of the great majority of the Democratic Party. They see that any compromise with the free-silver movement would be extremely damaging. Slowly but surely, in one State after another, the silver movement is dying out. The energy which it manifests in the Senate of the United States is due to the despair of those Senators who see their political doom rapidly approaching. Alabama cannot help being represented or misrepresented in the Senate by men who, whatever their merits in other regards, are wholly wrong in regard to finance. But the conservative, enterprising business men of the South can do a great deal to establish its credit, extend its business facilities, develop its resources, and secure the prosperity to which the State is entitled by doing all that they possibly can to place the majority party upon a sound basis as to sound money.

NO COMPROMISE.

The Republican Senators who are opposed to the Raines Liquor Tax bill will make a serious mistake if they allow themselves to be bought off by any such shift as making the amount of the tax confiscated by the State 40 per cent. or even one-third, instead of one-half. That would make the plunder of the cities somewhat less in the aggregrate amount, but it would make no difference in the unequal proportion extorted from them. This is not a question of the degree of robbery or of unjust exaction to be submitted to, but a question of submitting to any at all. It is a question of principle and of justice, which should not be compromised.

Moreover, the amount of the tax, the sequestration of a part of it by the State, and the inequality of the exaction as between cities and the rest of the State do not make up the whole sum of the villainies in this bill. That part of it is a scheme for bribing rural support at the expense of the cities, in order to carry through the measure for other purposes. The chief of these is the establishment of a costly machine, to be supported out of the proceeds of the unequal tax for the assumed benefit of a party organization in the coming political campaign. We say the "assumed benefit," because we do not believe it would result in actual benefit for the Republican Party in this State. We have no doubt it would produce a reaction in popular sentiment in the cities which would do it much harm, but the party boss is taking the chance of this for purposes of his own before the time comes for a popular vote.

That which is going to have the strongest effect upon the sentiment in the cities, apart from the scheme of robbing them of money, is the violation of the principle of home rule, the usurpation of administrative authority by the State over matters that properly belong to municipalities. The people of cities have been demanding a larger measure of control over their own affairs, and the Republican Party has professed to be in favor of granting it. Here it is proposed to take entirely from cities all control of excise matters and give it to the State. This is of the very substance of the Raines bill and a ground for opposing it on the part of every city representative. No concession or compromise should purchase support to a measure which is in its whole scope and purpose an outrage upon the right of self-government.

UNDER STATE CARE.

It is a matter of public interest, and should be an occasion for general satisfaction, that to-day the State, the natural and legal guardian of the insane, takes fully into its charge all the dependent insane within its borders, and assumes the entire burden of their care and maintenance.

The New-York City asylums for the insane, with their 6,800 patients, are to-day reorganized as the Manhattan State Hospital, and county care becomes in this State a thing of the past. This is the final step in the movement toward State care, begun in 1886 by the State Charities Aid Association, and now completed largely through the efforts of this society.

Under the direction of seven of our ablest and most highly esteemed citizens of New-York the Manhattan State Hospital will no doubt gain that large measure of the public confidence which the other State hospitals have justly enjoyed. Situated so near the city as to be easily accessible to the most skillful alienists of the country, supported by liberal appropriations from the State Treasury, controlled by upright and independent men, the Manhattan State Hospital should become a credit to the city and State.

PROPOSED DOCK IMPROVEMENTS.

The most important measures affecting the interests of this city now before the Legislature, or likely to be before it at this session, are the bills introduced on Wednesday authorizing an issue of bonds to the extent of $6,000,000 in the course of three years, in addition to the regular issue of $3,000,000 annually for the Dock Department, to provide for carrying out the plan of improvement already approved by the Sinking Fund Commission. The main features of this plan are those providing for the acquisition of property on the North River water front, between Charles and Gansevoort Streets, for the construction of piers adapted to the use of the great ocean steamers, and of the property from Seventeenth to Twenty-third Street, on the East River, for an increased accommodation of domestic shipping.

Of the pressing need of these improvements there can be no question. The North River water front below Fourteenth Street, which is especially adapted to the accommodation of shipping engaged in the ocean carrying trade, has become so congested that steamers have already been forced to the other side of the river, and others are in danger of being driven away from this port altogether for lack of adequate facilities for landing. The ocean steamers cannot use the East River to advantage, even if the docks were there, on account of the narrowness of the stream and the nature of the currents. They are now cramped for room, especially for the great modern vessels, and are putting up with serious drawbacks in the hope that additional landing places will be provided without much further delay.

The most available space is just where the great North River improvement has been planned, and the steamship lines would be ready to take possession of the new piers at a liberal rental as soon as they could be completed. Engineer GREENE, with characteristic foresight, planned this improvement more than fifteen years ago, when the property in private hands would have cost much less than now, but has been unable to get it carried out. Now the accommodations are seriously needed, and the work would not be for the future, but for immediate present use. The improvement on the East River is scarcely less urgently necessary, for the growing coastwise trade is also becoming cramped for dock facilities. The locality would be especially adapted for the use of the Sound steamers, and if they should seek it there would be still further relief for foreign shipping on the other side of the city.

The great importance of these water-front improvements is understood by all who have given attention to the subject. Great stress was laid upon it by the subcommittee of the Committee of Seventy which reported on the needs of the Dock Department a year and a half ago, and by the board of expert engineers which lately reported to the Dock Commission upon the condition and requirements of the water front. The bulk of the funds to be raised would go to pay for the property that must be acquired, and the regular allowance of the department from year to year is necessary for constructive work and maintenance, the requirements of which are constantly increasing. It is to be remembered that money used in improving the water front and extending wharves and piers thereon is a profitable investment for the city, and not an increase of its burden of debt. The revenues of the department from rentals are turned into the Sinking Fund and are more than enough to meet the interest and provide for the principal of the bonds issued for the outlays of the department. The increased revenue from the new piers after they were built would meet every requirement of the additional bond issues. Besides, the indirect benefit to the commerce of the port would be incalculable.

Other bills of great importance are those which would enable the city to take possession of the property and proceed with the work promptly, after the report of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisal, without awaiting the result of vexatious litigation. Property owners would suffer no injury from this public benefit, for in the end the city would acquire the property in any case, and under the proposed legislation the private owners will get its full value whenever that shall be legally or judicially determined, and in the meantime they would receive 6 per cent. interest upon that value until the final payment was made. In the meantime, also, the public work could be going on.

It ought not to be necessary to say a word in favor of the bill increasing the salary of the chief engineer. Mr. GREENE has occupied that place for more than twenty years and is unquestionably the most capable and best equipped dock engineer in this country, if not in any country. He has weathered all political storms and changes by devoting himself unreservedly to the public service and making himself indispensable to the Dock Department. The city owes him more than can be realized by most people, and it is quite time his remuneration should be made more nearly commensurate with the value of his services and with what he could have been earning these many years in the private practice of his profession if he had not seen fit to persist in the great civic work of guarding and improving the water front of New-York.

EXIT DUNRAVEN.

It would not have been possible to make the withdrawal of an unfounded charge easier for the accuser than the committee of the New-York Yacht Club made it for Lord DUNRAVEN. The original charge might be forgiven as the result of a yachtsman's disappointment in finding that, in spite of all his efforts, he had not succeeded in producing a boat good enough to win. The deliberate publication of these charges weeks after, when the only effect that could be expected from them was that Mr. ISELIN and his associates should be brought into disrepute in England, was a very much more serious matter. Still, if Lord DUNRAVEN honestly believed in his charges, this might have been pardoned if, after an investigation had been had and the charges positively disproved and exploded, so that no man could decently pretend to believe in them any longer, he had withdrawn them and expressed his regret that he had been misled into making them. This was apparently the conclusion that the committee hoped for in the extreme courtesy and moderation of their report, which carefully forbore to add to his difficulties and which offered him every facility for retiring from an untenable position with all the dignity of which the case admitted. It was evidently the conclusion for which the New-York Yacht Club hoped when it postponed action on the report until the accuser should have an opportunity to consider it.

Lord DUNRAVEN has now had that opportunity, and he has not availed himself of it to any good purpose. While he does not exactly reiterate, in his letter to Mr. PHELPS, his charge of dishonorable conduct against the persons in charge of the Defender, he argues that it was reasonable, and he carefully avoids anything in the nature of a retraction or an apology. He accompanied this explanation with a letter of resignation from the New-York Yacht Club, which, through some miscarriage, did not reach that body, although it has been published. This is rather fortunate. It would have been almost equally awkward, in such a state of facts, either to accept a resignation, as from a member in good standing, or to refuse to accept it and to expel the impenitent slanderer. From this dilemma the club was saved by the fact that the resignation was not before it. The club accordingly took the only course open to it, the only course open to any association of which one member had brought against another dishonoring charges which he had utterly failed to make good and had obstinately refused to retract.

We cannot doubt that this action of the club will commend itself to British as well as to American sportsmen. It would be a very grave charge against any body of persons that they approved such a course as that which Lord DUNRAVEN has pursued. It is not necessary to characterize that course again. The New-York Yacht Club has sufficiently characterized it in declining any further association with the yachtsman who has taken it. The main use of international sporting contests is to promote international good feeling. This has not been promoted by the last series of races for the America's Cup, but it will not be impaired if British sportsmen take the same view of Lord DUNRAVEN that has been taken by the New-York Yacht Club. Those of them who take any other view can certainly not be regarded as connoisseurs in behavior.

AN AMERICAN'S WORK.

It is quite probable that credit for the discovery or production of an antitoxine for Asiatic cholera—if it shall appear that an effective remedy of this kind has been found—will be given to an American bacteriologist. We spoke a few weeks ago of the report that Dr. KITASATO, the eminent Japanese pupil of Prof. KOCH and at one time the associate of Dr. BEHRING, had produced in Japan an antitoxine for this disease by using the method pursued in the manufacture of the antitoxine for diphtheria. At about the same time it was announced in Berlin that Dr. BEHRING (who discovered the diphtheria antitoxine) had perfected a cholera antitoxine and would soon publish proofs of its value.

We understand, however, that the work of producing this cholera antitoxine in Germany was done by Dr. RANSOM, a young American bacteriologist, although his experiments were made under the direction or with the advice of BEHRING. It appears that he first obtained this antitoxine in July last, and it is probable, therefore, that his discovery antedates that which is reported to have been made in Japan by KITASATO. The recent establishment, perfection, or liberal endowment of bacteriological laboratories in the United States indicates that in the near future the world must look to this country for some of the important results of bacteriological research, and that American students will find at home facilities and instruction equal to the best that can be obtained in Europe.

All those members of the Assembly Committee on Cities who voted against making an immediate and favorable report on the Elevated Road Lighting bill are now eagerly explaining that, although what they did was exactly what the Manhattan Company's agents wanted them to do and exactly what the people of New-York didn't want them to do, yet they are enthusiastically in favor of the measure and only wanted a few days—or weeks, or months, or years—in which to make its provisions more stringent and comprehensive. This simply means, of course, that somebody is frightened. It looks now as though the tremor of apprehension might really make the lobbyists and their friends let go of the bill long enough for it to get out into the Assembly Chamber again. Once there, its chances for passage would be moderately good.

There was a slight, but not unimportant, inaccuracy in the dispatch from London which announced the sale for £1,020 of "a copy of CHAUCER'S 'Canterbury Tales.'" What the auctioneer sold was not a work by the father of English letters, but a specimen of early English printing. The poems themselves, in the best edition—that of Prof. SKEAT, not of CAXTON—can be bought, fortunately for those who take an interest in literature, for a few dollars. The collectors of curios are not so lucky.

Buffalo has been threatened with a water famine lately, but not even that was able to prevent the members of the Board of Public Works from devoting a lot of time and attention to the matter of uniforms for their street-cleaning force. Col. WARING recently told the Buffalonians that it was a good thing to make the sweepers wear a distinctive dress, and the board showed its sense by immediately passing a resolution to that effect. It seems, however, that a plain white uniform is not sufficiently gay for Erie County taste, so they are going to have a combination suit of white duck blouse and blue denim overalls for the rank and file of the force, and an all-blue suit, with brass buttons, for the foremen. Thus are metropolitan ideas spreading through the State. It is pleasant to see a tendency of this sort, for, beginning with minor affairs like the suitable garmenting of city laborers, the transition will be the easier toward having Commissioners as energetic and competent as now head not a few of New-York's departments. After that, and at once, will come enforcement of excise and other laws, simply because they are laws, and because to ignore them convicts executive officers of perjury. Then at last places like Buffalo will have a right to hold up their heads with modest pride and call attention to the fact that they, like New-York, can illustrate the good, the true, and the beautiful.

WILL OPPOSE THE MACHINE MEN.

Meeting of the Anti-Platt Forces in the Twenty-Fifth District.

There was a meeting of the anti-machine Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, in Mott Memorial Hall, Madison Avenue, last night, to make arrangements for opposing Mr. Platt's candidates at the primaries in the district to the Congressional District Conventions, which will select delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Lovell H. Jerome presided and made a speech in which he outlined the purposes of the meeting. Gheradi Davis, Major J. R. McKelvey, and others also made speeches. Major McKelvey said that two good men should be placed at every polling place in the district, and that they should challenge every illegal voter and have him arrested the next day, in case he swore in his vote.

Thomas J. Crow made an attack on Amasa Thornton, one of Mr. Platt's leaders of the Twenty-fifth District. "I drove him out of the Twentieth District, and I will drive him out of the Twenty-fifth District, too," said Mr. Crow.

Jacob H. Simms, brother of Caleb Simms, the colored Platt leader, also made a speech. "I know I am a brother of Caleb Simms," said Jacob, "but I cannot help that."

The conferees determined to insist upon honest politics in the district.

"Aesop" in Aztec.

From The London Globe.

A curious discovery has been made by Dr. Antonio Penafiel, namely, a copy of "Aesop's Fables," translated into Aztec or Nahuatl, in the sixteenth century, perhaps by Father Sahagun or Father Bautista of the College of Tlatelolco, where the native Aztec youths were instructed in the humanities and religion. The translation, which was probably a reading book, is done in pure Aztec, and has now been published in pamphlet form.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

An Evening of Music in Which Pure Beauty Had to Struggle Against Fate.

If Mr. Emil Paur, formerly of Leipsic and now of Boston, will continue to give New-York audiences such programmes as that of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's fourth concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, he will not again be accused of being an antidote for insomnia. On the contrary, he will keep his public wide awake and sitting up to wonder what is going to happen next. No one has yet seen the head of a kettledrum shattered at a symphony concert, but even that may yet come to pass. When the need for such shattering arises, it will be well to recall the pertinent suggestion of Mr. Daniel Bryant to the ambitious bass drummer: "Young man, yo' could break dat bettah wid an axe." As for Mr. Pourtau, the admirable clarionet player, he may be justified in resigning and returning to the peaceful seclusion of Lyons, where nothing more powerful than Berlioz's "Dies Irae" is attempted.

Richard Strauss, composer, is the immediate cause of these comments. He is the Maaterlinck of music, and hitherto he has reviled in the more or less harmonious exploitation of the charnel house, the grave, and the gnawing worm. But in "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," produced under Mr. Paur's direction last night, Mr. Strauss set out to be humorous. It appears that Till Eulenspiegel is the hero of an old mediaeval German tale. Till was a wandering mechanic who played tricks on every one. He never played any such trick on any one as Strauss played on orchestral music in his attempt to illustrate the story. Flutes chased one another all over the leger lines; oboes squeaked convulsively; clarionets cougher cracked staccati in their highest register; stopped cornets wailed in nasal tones; trombones bellowed; triangles and tambours rattled; and the tympani player lost his patience and several pounds of flesh in his desperate attempts to thump his three kettledrums as often and as hard as the score demanded. There was no doubt about the humor of it all; it would have made even a doctor of music laugh. But it was a vast and coruscating jumble of instrumental cackles for all that. Here and there Strauss permitted the sacred form of music to rear its lovely front. That was when Till was making love. And immediately a stinging thump on one of those kettledrums seemed to indicate that the maid had properly boxed his ear. At any rate, the ears of the hearers were boxed by Strauss. "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks" is a horrible example of what can be done with an orchestra by a determined and deadly decadent.

A companion picture to the impressionist nightmare of Strauss was the orchestral fantasia "Midnight at Sedan," by Heinrich Zöllner, conductor of the Liederkranz of this city. The composer seems to have slept upon the battlefield and to have had a dream in which he saw the embattled hosts once more marshaled on the plain. When the contest is over, according to the inscription on the score, "the heaps of slain lie mountain high; they are buried by thousands beneath their own steeds." After that the French and the German soldiers sleep together the dreamless sleep, and a hymn of reconciliation is heard. Mr. Zöllner has followed some of the methods adopted by Strauss in constructing his battle picture; but he has treated the orchestra much more idiomatically. There is a tremendous amount of noise and a good deal of it is empty buncombe; but it is at least honestly orchestral. The finale of the composition is excellently conceived and solidly written. It does not transcend the modesty of art; and for this Mr. Zöllner deserves praise which cannot be awarded to the more famous Mr. Strauss. Both of these compositions were performed magnificently by the orchestra and were conducted with zeal and understanding by Mr. Paur. We have at times found grounds for censuring the work of this conductor, but in the playing of the two compositions mentioned it was not possible to detect any diminution of the splendid power and precision of the band, nor any falling off in its remarkable virtuosity.

The remaining orchestral number was Brahms's fourth symphony. After the previous works it came like the balmy breath of a Spring morning. By force of contrast Brahms became simple and lucid in form, graceful and fluent in melody, and suave in harmony. "Ubinam gentium sumus." There was a time when Brahms was regarded as the Browning of music, beside whom even the profound Bach was a Wordsworth. But even as the mystic symbolism of Maaterlinck has made Browning clubs appear to be a waste of time, so Richard Strauss has made the symphonies of Brahms sound like volkslieder. The Boweries of the world will yet whistle Wagner.

Mr. Franz Kneisel, who was to have played Viotti's twenty-second violin concerto, was indisposed, and Miss Lillian Blauvelt, who was down on the programme for Haydn's "With Verdure Clad," sang also Mozart's "Voi che sapete." Her delivery of the latter aria was lacking in polish, and in both numbers she was occasionally guilty of uncertain attack—the result, apparently, of spasmodic breathing. But, on the whole, she sang the Haydn aria well, with a full and beautiful quality of strong tone, with some charming messa da voce effects, and with appreciation of its content. The concert was a stimulating entertainment, and it is well worth while to produce even such novelties as the Strauss composition, because they give the hearer food for thought.

A Recital by Poles.

The fair land of Poland is well represented in the musical activities of this country. What with De Reszkes and Paderewskis we are well supplied with material of an excellent kind, and we even extend a cordial hand of welcome to Miss Szumowska, Paderewski's pupil, when she comes to play the piano for us in diminution of his style. Yesterday she combined with two other Poles, Timothee and Josef Adamowski, in giving a recital of chamber music to an afternoon audience in the pretty hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club. It was a concert which had several merits, not of the least of which was brevity. The audience was proportionate to the size of the programme, but it appeared to be well pleased with what it received.

The programme consisted of Grieg's sonata in F, for violin and piano, played by T. Adamowski and Miss Szumowska; Beethoven's romanza in F, and Wieniawski's "Valse Caprice," given by the violinist, and the Brahms trio in C minor, in which, of course, Adamowski, the 'cellist, joined his brother and the pianist. It was a very pleasant little entertainment, marred only by the fact that Mr. T. Adamowski was not on the best of terms with the pitch at all times in the sonata. Miss Szumowska played her part of the same composition with taste and discretion; but, perhaps, the piano lid would better remain closed next time, for the hall brings out the full sonority of the instrument. The second recital is to be given on March 9.

Irving Place Theatre.

The German original of "The Countess Gucki," in which Ada Rehan has been playing so successfully at Daly's, was produced for the first time in America at the Irving Place Theatre last night. Anna Braga played the title rôle, and Hubert Reusch was the Horst von Neuhoff, the two characters played by Miss Rehan and Mr. Richman at Daly's, and they both were greeted with well-earned applause. In the production of the comedy Manager Conreid showed great judgment and liberality. The scenic effects were all appropriate, and the brilliant costumes were all historically accurate. Messrs. Eggeling, Link, Senius, and the Misses Forst and Habelmann-Teller were in the cast.

SAYS MAYOR STRONG IS A FAILURE.

A Western Man Talks to the Federation of East Side Workers.

The proceedings of the Federation of East Side Workers, which met yesterday afternoon, at 339 East Fourth Street, were enlivened by John G. Patterson, a Western man. Mr. Patterson told the federation about a co-operative business in which he is interested. Then he made an attack on Mayor Strong.

"Mayor Strong," he said, "is a failure and incompetent. He has had a chance that only falls to a man once in a hundred years, and has not come up to his position."

William H. Tolman gave an address on "This City as a Social Laboratory." The Rev. John B. Devins presided.

Assemblyman Brown Renominated.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 27.—At the Assembly district convention held in Johnstown to-day, Byron D. Brown was renominated for Assemblyman, and the delegates to the Congressional convention were instructed for L. N. Littauer.

A GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITY

Democrats May Sweep the Country if They Will Act Wisely.

THE ROAD TO VICTORY OPEN TO THEM

Irreconcilable Division Among the Republicans on the Great Financial Question.

THEY MUST "STRADDLE" IT AT ST. LOUIS

If the Chicago Convention Shall Declare for Sound Money, Democracy Will Triumph Again.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—There was a lull to-day in the conflict between the sound-money and the free-silver Republicans, which both sides seemed to appreciate. Now that the split has occurred, months at least before it was thought possible that the known differences of opinion would result in any serious division, the leaders manifest a disposition to take stock of the situation and decide upon a course of action. It is folly for the silver men to try to create the impression that they are indifferent to the outcome of the party wreck. One of the foremost free-coinage Republicans this afternoon said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he had no idea that the silver men in the country—Republicans and Democrats—were strong enough to elect a President in the event that they should break away from the old parties and nominate a free-silver ticket.

"It will be five years at least," he said, "before the silver forces will have sufficient strength to put a President in the White House. In the meantime, we shall be obliged to bear many crosses, and no doubt our patience will be put to a severe test."

Asked whether the free-silver Republicans would break away from their party at St. Louis, the gentleman replied that he did not believe the leaders had decided what action should be taken in case the claims of the silver contingent should be ignored.

However they may talk, the silver Republicans would have preferred to have the crash in the party come later. They have heard enough in the last two days to make them fear that the protectionists of their party will repudiate them at St. Louis and try to rally the country around the banner of protection. Repudiation would suit them exactly if they were stronger. The sudden turn of the political wheel has, of course, put them on their mettle, and in the three months and a half which will elapse before the National Convention shall be called to order they will attempt to secure indorsement of States which the protectionists believe will not desert the cause of straight Republicanism.

There is no doubt that Chairman Carter will retain his place until the time of the convention, when a new National Committee will be selected. An attempt to deprive him of the honor at this time would add to the complications which beset the party, and be of no practical effect. Mr. Carter does not represent Montana in the committee. He was the choice of Mr. Harrison in 1892, and the Chairmanship was given him for that reason. Montana's representative on the committee is A. C. Botkin, also a silver man.

While the sound-money Republicans are talking in a defiant tone, they are discouraged very much. Some of them had entertained the belief that the Minneapolis programme might be repeated at St. Louis, and that all signs of dissension would be obliterated by the time of the opening of the campaign. Mr. Teller, in his speech yesterday, made it plain that he and his associates could not again be caught with the "bimetallic" chaff which was spread so freely in the Minneapolis financial plank.

Some of the Eastern Republicans deprecate the speech made by Mr. Hoar and the taunts indulged in by Mr. Gear yesterday, after Mr. Carter had finished, which brought out the bitter remarks by Teller and drew Mr. Sherman into the arena. Had Hoar and Gear remained silent, these diplomatic gentlemen say, the trouble might have ended with Carter's defiance for the time being, with a chance that a peace of some kind might be patched up. There are few now on the Republican side of the Senate Chamber who will predict that the split can be repaired.

While the Democrats are pleased to see their old-time opponents torn with internal dissensions, they realize that their own pathway is not free of thorns. The spectacle afforded yesterday of Mr. Cockrell, a Democrat, supplying the free-coinage Republicans with ammunition, is not reassuring to those who see the glorious opportunity for party action at Chicago. One advantage which the Democrats possess is that they know the exact condition of affairs in the Republican camp.

Whether they will be wise enough to profit by it is a question which may not be answered at this time.

PERSONALS.

—The Queen of the Muna Islands, in the South Pacific, is dead. The Courts of Europe will not go into mourning for her, but the event has an interest of its own. Queen Margaret was the granddaughter of Francis Young, an English sailor who landed at the Island of Tau half a century ago and married the native Queen. Through the deaths of all the heirs apparent, Margaret found herself called upon to rule in 1891, when she was nineteen years old. She had been educated in a Catholic convent at Apia. She appears to have had a miserable time of it. Queen though she was, the only person allowed to approach the Queen was the grand chief of her guard of warriors. She was not permitted to walk outside the limits of her residence, but had to be carried in a litter by her maids, and whenever she thus ventured forth her subjects were forbidden, under pain of death, to leave their domiciles.

—Ambroise Thomas had at Argenteuil a palace which he named Elsinore, in enthusiastic reminiscence of Hamlet. The King of Hanover made a present to him of an iron gate which had been at Elsinore. After the siege of Paris Ambroise Thomas rushed anxiously to Argenteuil, expecting to find his palace in ruins, but its Elsinore gate even was intact, and under the door was a Prussian Lieutenant's visiting card, on which was written in pencil, as an explanation of Ambroise Thomas's good fortune: "I am Meyerbeer's nephew."

—Dr. Nansen is described as a fine, stalwart fellow, the ideal Norseman, with ruddy face, fair hair, and the limbs of a giant. He is married to an accomplished lady, who, after his departure on his hazardous expedition, coolly settled down to her singing and music—she is a teacher and vocalist by profession. When at home, the explorer lives near Christiania, where he has a pretty little house which is uncommonly comfortable, to judge by pictures.

—Charles Gold

SMALL BATTLES IN CUBA

Official Reports Made to the Spanish Minister at Washington.

MAXIMO GOMEZ ASKED FOR SALT

Gen. Prats Dislodges Several Bands of Maceo's Command and Captures Three Plantations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Spanish Minister makes public the following dispatches which he received to-day from headquarters at Havana:

Gen. Aldecoa, reconnoitring to the south of the railroad between Guines and Palos, in the Province of Havana, met the enemy, killing one of them and capturing some horses. He defeated the band of Cuervo in Bagaes, killing three and capturing some arms.

The country people in the neighborhood of the Morales plantation, where late encounters took place, say that they have buried more than seventy rebels, among them one wearing a long, light beard, who had a paper in his pocket which read as follows: "Carrillo, send me salt, I have none. Gomez." They also found more than 150 horses, some of them dead and others wounded. From reports of one of his band to his family, it is known that Maceo was wounded in the arm during the fights at Candela and Cato Hills.

A band of about 200 men burned six straw huts in Bainoa, and tried to capture the fort, but was not able to do so by the gallant defense of one civil guard and eight volunteers, which was the only available force there.

Gen. Gonzales Munoz left Manzanillo for Zarzal, and met the enemy in a strong position, dislodging them after three hours of fire. In this engagement the Cuban Lieutenant Colonel of our guerrillas, Lolo Benitez, was killed. The mulatto leader, José Betancourt, who was in command of the bands that burned up Gabriel, has been captured in San Antonio de Los Banos.

Col. Tort had an engagement in Nazareno with some groups of the bands commanded by Maceo. This band was overtaken in its march by the cavalry troops of Pizarro and civil guard, killing one of them.

Col. Franco, in Cayajabas District, Province of Pinar del Rio, attacked the positions held by Perico Delgado, killing three and capturing some horses, arms, and ammunition.

Col. Vicuna met the band of Maximo Gomez, about 500 mounted men, in the San Joaquin Ibanez plantation, killing two and wounding six.

The Mayor of Roque reports that Maximo Gomez crossed the Sierra, carrying many wounded. He was joined by the band of Moreno of about eighty men.

Col. Molina found in the horse ranch Condesa, near Limonar, four forts surrounded by about 800 insurgents. He took their positions in the heights after a sharp engagement, pursuing the enemy, killing eight, who remained in the hands of the troops, capturing twenty live horses, and some killed, and also some arms, ammunitions, and other supplies.

Gen. Pratt reports that Feb. 24 he left Jovellanos, following the track of a large band toward Camaraque, and he found the enemy in the Palla Valley, numbering about 4,000, formed by the bands of Zayas, Mestre, Bermudez, and Michelini, which were commanded by Maceo. He dislodged them from their positions, and captured, at the point of the bayonet, the plantations Diamante, Perla, and Julio. The enemy after a sharp fire, was forced to retreat, leaving in the field 42 killed, 6 prisoners, and 49 horses. He also overcame the rear guard of the enemy of about 500, dispersing them, and killing three of them, and seven horses.

BISMARCK ON COLONIZATION.

The Trader Should Lead the Way and the State Should Follow.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying that Prince Bismarck, conversing on Colonial matters recently with visitors at Friedrichsruh, reaffirmed his opinion that the trader should lead the way and the State follow.

It was useless, he said, to transplant the Prussian bureaucratic system to Africa. He regarded that slavery, the natural outgrowth of circumstances, should not be unconditionally abolished, but he strongly denounced cruelty to the blacks.

The Prince declared that he did not believe in the equality of the white and black races, but said that the superiority of the whites would be perverted if used in a manner that was opposed to humanity and practical utility.

Even in the system of training horses and dogs, blows were antiquated. A touching proof of the negro's good nature and fidelity was given by the fact that five whites were often, on dangerous journeys in the interior of Africa, accompanied by thousands of blacks.

NEW RULE IN THE COMMONS.

Twenty-three Fridays, at Most, Devoted to Government Estimates.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The House of Commons adopted the proposal, made some days ago by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury so to alter the procedure of the House that Fridays, heretofore devoted to the discussion of private members' bills, should be henceforth devoted to the discussion of the Government estimates.

Mr. Balfour's original proposal was that the discussion of the estimates must be completed in twenty Fridays, but this evening the Government conceded an amendment that the twenty Fridays could be expanded to twenty-three in urgent cases.

This is a drastic alteration in the procedure, involving a time limit for the discussion of the estimates. The proposal had its origin in an article, written a few years ago, for The Nineteenth Century, by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, now Secretary of State for the Colonies, entitled, "Shall We Americanize Our Institutions?"

SPECULATIONS ABOUT EGYPT.

France to Abandon Newfoundland or Guarantee Neutrality of Suez.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that if the tentative negotiations now in progress become tangible France will offer to abandon her interests in Newfoundland in exchange for concessions in Egypt.

In reply to a question from Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, in the House of Commons, Mr. Curzon stated that no proposals had been made by any European power that Great Britain evacuate Egypt.

PARIS, Feb 27.—Le Soleil and L'Eclair assert that Great Britain's isolation and the rebuffs to which she has recently been subjected are likely to lead to a settlement of the Egyptian question, England accepting guarantees for the neutralization of the Suez Canal.

MARSOVAN HAD NO MASSACRE.

Twelve Armenians Were Killed at Adana and Forty Were Wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 27.—United States Minister Terrell has received information from Marsovan, showing that there has been no massacre there, as has been reported.

An outbreak has occurred at Adana, in which twelve Armenians were killed and forty wounded. It is reported that the Russian Consulate at Adana was pillaged, but this report is not confirmed. The French Consul who went from Mersin to inquire into the affair reports that order has been restored.

RUSSIA NOT OCCUPYING SEOUL.

Sailors Are Guarding the Legation Where the King Is in Refuge.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons to-day George N. Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in reply to questions regarding the reported Russian occupation of Seoul, the capital of Corea, that nothing of the kind had occurred, and that the Government was not aware that Russia had any intention of occupying the place.

A force of 150 Russian sailors, he said, was guarding the Russian Legation there in which the King of Corea was still taking refuge.

ANTI-SEMITES WIN IN VIENNA.

Prediction that Lueger Will Be Re-elected and Autonomy Abolished.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—The first day's voting for members of the Municipal Council, the election being necessitated by the dissolution of the Council in November last, owing to the repeated election by that body as Burgomaster of the city of Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semite leader, who is distasteful to the Government, has resulted in an overwhelming success for the anti-Semites on an increased register. The Hebrews and Liberals largely abstained from voting.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News predicts that the anti-Semites will have a two-thirds majority in the next Municipal Council. The Council, he adds, will be hostile alike to Liberalism and the Hebrews. The Government and the Emperor expect that a stormy time will follow the election. The Council will re-elect Dr. Lueger, the Emperor will again refuse to sanction his election, and the Government will again dissolve the Council.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that when Dr. Lueger shall have been re-elected, the moment will have arrived for limiting the autonomy of Vienna, and making the Burgomaster the nominee of the Crown.

BRITISH CRUISER FOR SALE.

The Third-Class Composite Canada Now in American Station.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Admiralty have decided to sell the cruiser Canada, which is now attached to the North America and West Indies station.

The Canada is a third class composite cruiser of 2,350 tons and 2,000 indicated horse power, and carries ten guns. She was built in the Portsmouth shipyard in 1881.

BAYARD AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Ambassador Has Not Yet a Copy of Sir Frederick Pollock's Report.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—United States Ambassador Bayard visited the Foreign Office this afternoon, and held a long conference with Lord Salisbury.

It is stated at the United States Embassy that Ambassador Bayard has not yet received a copy of the British Venezuelan report, prepared by Sir Frederick Pollock.

Charles Keating Tuckerman Dead.

FLORENCE, Italy, Feb. 27.—Charles Keating Tuckerman, formerly United States Minister to Greece, died at his residence in this city yesterday.

Charles Keating Tuckerman was born in Boston, March 11, 1821. He was Minister to Greece from 1868 to 1872. He edited A. R. Rangabe's "Greece: Her Progress and Her Present Position," 1867, and wrote "The Greeks of To-day," 1873, and "Poems," 1885. He was Henry Theodore Tuckerman's brother and Arthur Lyman Tuckerman's father.

Coppee's Play a London Success.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The production of John Davidson's adaptation of François Coppée's romantic drama, "For the Crown," at the Lyceum Theatre to-night was a great success. The play was grandly mounted. The two principal female characters were sustained by Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Winifred Emery, while Mr. Robertson played the part of Michel. They were well fitted for their roles.

Death of an Austrian Archduke.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—Archduke Albrecht Salvator died to-day from consumption.

Archduke Albrecht Salvator was born at Alt-Bunzlau, Nov. 22, 1871. He was the fifth of the six children of Archduke Charles Salvator, brother of Ferdinand IV., Grand Duke of Tuscany, who protested against the union of his duchy with the Kingdom of Sardinia by decree of Victor Emmanuel II.

Liberal Elected in Staffordshire.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The election to fill the vacant seat in the House of Commons for the Lichfield Division of Staffordshire, was held yesterday, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Warner, Liberal, by a vote of 4,483 to 3,955 cast for Major Darwin, Liberal Unionist. The vacancy was caused by the unseating of H. C. Fulford, Liberal, upon charges of corrupt practices in the last general election.

National Steamship Company Change.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—At a meeting of the National Steamship Company here today it was announced that the Atlantic Transport Company had secured a majority of the shares of the former company, giving the Atlantic Transport Company control of it. The old Directors of the National Company retired. The company's business will be transferred to London.

Belgian War Against Dervishes.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome saying that the King of the Belgians has decided to inaugurate a war against the dervishes through the Congo Free State. All the vessels available for the conveyance of troops, munitions, and provisions up the Congo River have been chartered.

Peters to Explore Somaliland.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer, who was recently elected President of the German Colonial Association, is about to undertake a new exploration of Somaliland in the interests of a number of wealthy Americans.

France and Brazil Arbitration.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that the negotiations with Brazil toward arbitrating the French Guiana boundary dispute were actively proceeding.

Millais Received by the Queen.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Sir John E. Millais, the newly elected President of the Royal Academy, proceeded this afternoon to Windsor where he had an audience with the Queen in his new office.

Spain's Elections to Parliament.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—The elections for a new Chamber of Deputies will take place April 12, and for members of the Senate April 25, the new Parliament assembling May 11.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 27.—John Schwindt, who was shot about ten days ago at Shenandoah by Theodore Eisenhower in mistake for his brother, William Schwindt, died last night. Eisenhower was jealous of William Schwindt, because of the latter's attentions to his wife. John was a twin brother and resembled his brother William very closely.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 27.—Charles A. Borcherling, one of the best-known lawyers in the State, is nursing a compound fracture of the arm caused by a fall while he was descending the steps of the Court House. As Mr. Borcherling is well advanced in years his injuries are considered serious.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Feb. 27.—Foster Crawford and Younger Lewis, alias "the Kid," who attempted to rob the City National Bank, killing Cashier Dorsey and wounding Bookkeeper H. P. Langford, were lynched here last night in front of the scene of their crime.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Quest, sixty-five years old, fifth wife of Edward Quest of the town of Locke, cut her throat with a razor last night. Melancholy is assigned as the cause of suicide.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—2:40 A. M.—78 West Forty-sixth Street; Dr. E. T. Osbaldston, massage parlor; damage, $8,000.

—10:45 A. M.—518 West Nineteenth Street; Patrick Maguire, tenement; damage trifling.

—3:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue; J. Dygan, drug store; damage, $25.

—6:20 P. M.—176 Hester Street; Vincenzo Orlando; damage, $15.

—6:40 P. M.—69 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Fleischmann & Meyer, dwelling; damage, $50.

—6:45 P. M.—35 Dey Street; C. Lipman; damage, $10.

—7:40 P. M.—1,393 First Avenue; Frank Moser; no damage.

—8:45 P. M.—286 East Fourteenth Street; Rutherford Stuyvesant, dwelling; damage, $80.

—11:35 P. M.—52 New Bowery; Matthias Klesius; damage, $2,000.

MR. CARTER SAFE, HE SAYS

He Will Not Be Ousted Until Next Summer, Mr. Clarkson Declares.

IOWA MAN REGRETS THE SILVER ISSUE

Buffalo Statesmen Come to Town with a Sort of "McKinley for Second Choice" Boom.

James S. Clarkson, the Republican National Committeeman from Iowa, declared last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that Senator Carter would not be ousted from the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee until a new committee is elected in St. Louis.

What Mr. Clarkson, credited with being one of the chief nurses of the Allison Presidential boom, says is of much interest inasmuch as it comes just after the statement made by Chairman B. B. Odell of the Executive Committee of Mr. Platt's Republican State Committee to the effect that the National Committeee ought to meet and depose Mr. Carter. In an interview Mr. Clarkson said:

"In my judgment there will be neither a change nor any attempt at a change in the Chairmanship of the National Committee. All talk of Carter being simply an emergency Chairman is absurd. He is the legal Chairman, as legally and formally elected as any man who ever held the position. He was chosen by Harrison in 1892, and accepted by the committee. To settle all questions he was again elected as Chairman at Louisville, Ky., in May, 1893, when the committee met there in connection with the National Convention of Republican Clubs, and he will be the Chairman until the National delegates at St. Louis elect a new committee and the new committee shall have elected a new Chairman.

"The National Convention of 1892 fully authorized the committee to elect officers outside of its own membership, and it was under this authority that Carter was elected Chairman, Mr. Bliss Treasurer, and Messrs. Dolan and Seligman members of the Finance Committee—all at President Harrison's suggestion. As a consequence the campaign of 1892 was wholly fought by men not chosen to the committee by the National Convention. None of us who was so elected to the committee had much more to do with the campaign than so many outsiders.

"I regret the violent obtrusion of the silver question on the scene of public affairs in the face of a Presidential election, but I can see how Senator Carter can claim to stand on the bimetallic plank in the party platform and give his own interpretation to it. For the Republican Party has always been for bimetallism and has never recanted, and until it shall have done so in a National Convention, bimetallists are securely and legitimately inside of the party.

"Carter's interpretation of the plank is not mine, but he has as much right to his interpretation as I have to mine. It is better for the party's interests to be more tolerant all around just now and to wait for the new rendering of bimetallism at St. Louis.

"We shall need all the Republicans in the country next November."

The theory that Speaker Reed wants Mr. Carter deposed, and that in this wish he has Messrs. Platt, Quay, and a number of others with him, is gaining strength. The McKinley people, on the other hand, want Mr. Carter to remain where he is until the convention.

A delegation of Buffalo statesmen, including State Controller Roberts, John N. Scatcherd, and George Urban, Jr., came to town yesterday and brought something like a "McKinley-for-second-choice" boom with them. This was particularly so of Messrs. Roberts and Scatcherd. Controller Roberts said:

"I admit that there is a strong McKinley sentiment in Erie County and in Western New-York, but State pride will cause the Republicans in this section to declare for Morton. McKinley will be the second choice in Western New-York."

Mr. Scatcherd, who was formerly one of the Erie County members of the State Committee, said: "If one county in Western New-York should have an early convention and elect delegates for McKinley, it would act as a spark and cause the other counties to follow suit. This shows how strong the McKinley feeling is in the State of the State. In a Buffalo paper interviews with several hundred Republicans were published, and they nearly all declared for McKinley. That, of course, indicates the sentiment."

"Do you think an early convention will be called in any county?"

"I hardly think so. Gov. Morton, I believe, will have the delegation from this State unless something occurs to precipitate matters in the western part of the State. Personally I like the Governor, and I think he is a strong Republican. It is seldom that this State goes to a National Convention with a solid delegation, and I think we should not do so this time. And, what is more, I believe we should stick to Morton, and not drop him after several ballots."

Controller Roberts and Mr. Urban called on Mr. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They said nothing to him about the Western New-York boom for McKinley.

MORTON LOOKING AFTER ALABAMA.

His Agents Agree on a Populist-Republican Fusion.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 27.—Cornelius Van Cott and Dr. J. H. Dorn of New-York were present at the Populist-Republican conference to-day in the interest of Gov. Morton's Presidential candidacy. They particularly desired to head off McKinley, who has been showing much strength in this State. They are reported to have accomplished very little beyond getting acquainted with leaders of the fusion movement. The McKinleyites were not approached by them. Republican money is in liberal circulation and the negroes are happy.

The result of the conference of Populist and Republican leaders was the adoption of a set of resolutions calling on the conventions of the two parties, which will meet in Montgomery April 28, to enunciate their principles in their platforms and seek, if possible, to nominate the same ticket, "which will, in no instance, violate the distinctive principles of either party, but will draw to its support all good citizens who favor honest elections and the peace and prosperity of the State and Nation."

It is conceded that the two conventions will act on this basis.

State Senator A. T. Goodwyn will receive the nomination for Governor, and the other six places will be divided equally between Republicans and Populists.

EXTRAVAGANT PRAISE OF MORTON.

Rochester Republicans Set Their Idol Above All Others.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The Republicans of the Eleventh Ward in their caucus adopted resolutions containing the following:

Whereas, That peerless statesman, that friend of the poor, that fearless, honest, upright, and courteous gentleman, the Hon. Levi P. Morton, is a candidate for the Presidency of the United States;

Resolved, That the delegates of the Congressional Nominating Convention be instructed to use all honorable means to secure the election of George W. Aldridge and William A. Sutherland as delegates to the Republican National Convention, and urge them to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Mr. Morton.

It is probable that Aldridge will be chosen a delegate.

A Victory for Warner Miller.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The latest returns from the country towns in Herkimer County show that Albert Story, Warner Miller's candidate for delegate to the St. Louis convention, has defeated Titus Sheard. The contest in this city was bitter, and Story and Sheard captured two wards each. This is a great victory for Miller, as Sheard has heretofore always had the city solid. The full Republican vote was cast in each ward. Story and Sheard live in the same ward, and Sheard carried it by a majority of fifty-four, over 300 votes being cast. The vote in the town of Danube is a tie.

Foraker Triumphs Over Sherman.

LIMA, Ohio, Feb. 27.—The struggle between the Sherman and Foraker factions for control of the County Convention today resulted in a decisive victory for the latter, which secured the delegates to both the State and Congressional Conventions. The Foraker people were the first to present a resolution to indorse McKinley, and it was adopted unanimously. In the selection of the delegates in the district convention those pledged to vote for the McKinley delegate to St. Louis were successful.

OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. Patrick Hennessy.

The Rev. Patrick Hennessy, rector of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Jersey City, died yesterday at the rectory on Bramhall Avenue, after a long illness. He was prostrated by paralysis in November, 1894. He recovered sufficiently to resume his duties, but in August, 1895, he was again prostrated. From the second attack he only partialy recovered, and two months ago his case was pronounced hopeless. He was unconscious for the last five days.

Father Hennessy was born in the County of Limerick, Ireland, March 17, 1834. His father, who was a small farmer, was evicted in 1848. Mr. Hennessy sold his property, and with his family came to this country. He went to Milwaukee. Young Patrick Hennessy found work in a dry-goods store, where he remained until 1854, when he decided to become a priest. He entered Mount St. Mary's College at Emmetsburg, Md., from which he was graduated in 1859. Bishop Bayley of the Diocese of Newark, attracted by the ability he displayed, selected him for a scholarship at the American College, Rome. He was graduated from that institution in 1863. He was immediately ordained at the Cathedral of St. John Lateran by Cardinal Patrizzi.

Returning to the United States in the same year, he was assigned to St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, but shortly afterward was transferred to St. Patrick's Church, Elizabeth. There he was distinguished by his able work in the cause of temperance. He was sent back to Jersey City in 1870 to take charge of St. Patrick's, a new parish, in the Bergen and Greenville districts.

In the little wooden chapel that stood at the foot of the hill near Communipaw Avenue, Father Hennessy formed, in 1871, the first society of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, which now extends all over the United States. Shortly after he set about building a new edifice, and the imposing structure at Ocean and Bramhall Avenues is the result of his labors, in which he had the aid of Protestants as well as Catholics. Congressman A. A. Hardenbergh, then President of the Hudson County National Bank, greatly aided him in the work. It is one of the finest edifices in the State.

Father Hennessy's funeral will take place from the edifice of which he was the builder at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Bishop Wigger will direct the ceremonies, and will probably act as celebrant of the mass.

Gen. Lewis Merrill.

Gen. Lewis Merrill died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital of an affection of the kidneys. He entered the hospital Wednesday evening, as was his custom when an attack of this disease became severe, and his death yesterday was quite sudden. No member of his family was present.

Gen. Merrill was a native of Pennsylvania and was sixty-two years old. He was a graduate of West Point. He served on the frontier for several years as Lieutenant of the famous First Dragoons, United States Army. He was a commander of cavalry throughout the war of the rebellion and was several times promoted for gallant service.

After the war he served as Inspector and Judge Advocate General of the Department of the Platte. He was promoted to be Major in the regular army in 1868, and while serving on the frontier was assigned by his brevet rank to the command of a district in South Carolina, embracing a territory in which the Kuklux outrages were most frequent. In return for his services he received the thanks of the War Department and of his department commander, for "great work and ability in mastering and breaking up the Kuklux conspiracy," and the thanks of the Legislature of South Carolina "for conspicuous ability in the performance of his duties."

So conspicuous were his services in opposition to the Kuklux Klan that he incurred the lasting wrath of the leaders in that attempt to such an extent that after he was first nominated for Lieutenant Colonel, the President was compelled to withdraw his nomination, and afterward, when he was again nominated by President Harrison, his nomination was stopped in the Senate, and it expired by Constitutional limitation, the minority of the Senate breaking a quorum to prevent his confirmation.

The Senate finally, in January, 1891, confirmed his nomination to be a Lieutenant Colonel on the retired list.

Charles Lewis Colby.

Charles Lewis Colby of this city died suddenly of apoplexy last Wednesday, at Newton Centre, Mass., where he had delivered an address at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. Mr. Colby was born in Roxbury, Mass., in 1839. After being graduated at Brown University, he started in the shipping business in Boston, subsequently coming to New-York at the beginning of the war, and organizing the shipping firm of Dunbar & Colby. He was one of the projectors of the Wisconsin Central Railroad in 1870, and later became its President. In Wisconsin he was active in Republican politics, and was a member of the Legislature of that State in 1876. Returning to New-York in 1890, he was extensively interested in railroad and mining enterprises, and was a Director of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and of the Mercantile National Bank. He was a member of the Union League, the Metropolitan, Lawyers', and University Clubs, and of the Alpha Delta Phi, a Fellow of Brown University, Trustee of the Colby University, President of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and of the New-York City Baptist Mission Society, and a Trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York. He attended the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

Mr. Colby leaves a wife and two sons—Howard A. Colby and Everett Colby. The family lives at 8 East Sixty-ninth Street.

Lewis J. Dudley.

Lewis J. Dudley, President of the Clark School for the Deaf, at Northampton, Mass., died yesterday. He was born in Guilford, Conn., Nov. 11, 1815, was graduated from Yale, Class of '38, and became a tutor in Yale in 1840 in Latin and Greek. In 1847 he was graduated from the law school.

He was graduated also from the theological school. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, but gave up law and opened the classical school known as the Shady Lawn School, in Northampton. He had served in the Massachusetts House and Senate, and had been President of the Clark Institution thirteen years. Mr. Dudley left a wife and one daughter.

John Wiley.

John Wiley, one of the oldest members of Plymouth Church, who heard Mr. Beecher preach his first sermon in that church, died while seated in his chair, at his home, 85 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon. He was born at Middletown, N. J., Feb. 4, 1807. He was engaged in the cooperage business in Old Slip, this city, but retired from active business forty years ago. He was one of the first subscribers to the stock of the Erie Railroad Company. He had lived at 85 Hicks Street since 1847. He was a bachelor. He leaves a brother and sister, and many nephews and nieces.

Col. George W. Gile.

Col. and Brevet Brig. Gen. George W. Gile died at his home, in Philadelphia, Wednesday. He was sixty-seven years old. He was born in Bethlehem, N. H., and went to Philadelphia when a youth.

He entered the war of the rebellion as Lieutenant of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Infantry. At the conclusion of the war he was appointed First Lieutenant, Forty-fifth United States Infantry. He was retired from active service with full rank of Colonel in 1870 on account of disability, resulting from wounds.

Major Thomas P. Morgan.

Major Thomas P. Morgan died in Washington yesterday of neuralgia of the heart. Major Morgan was seventy-four years old, a native of Virginia, and had been a resident of Washington for sixty years. He was a member of the City Council of Washington many years ago, was afterward Chief of Police of the city, and served as one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by appointment from President Hayes.

Obituary Notes.

—George W. Merrick, for twenty years Town Clerk of Shelburne, Mass., died yesterday.

—William A. Travis, sixty-three years old, died in the Framingham (Mass.) Hospital Wednesday, after a year's illness with hardening of the blood vessels. He was well known in Boston and Chicago, where for many years he was engaged in real estate and cotton business.

—John Burstall, senior member of the firm of J. Burstall & Co., lumber merchants of Quebec, died in England yesterday.

Fred Bristol Died in the Jail.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Fred Bristol, one of the four boys indicted yesterday for murder in the first degree for causing the deaths of two men by wrecking a New-York Central train near Rome, died of consumption at the jail in this city to-day.

RAINES FORCED TO YIELD

Continued from Page 1.

they would stand for a division of 60 per cent. to the municipalities and 40 per cent. to the State, and from that they would not yield. Threats were made that they would defeat the bill unless at least that concession were made. Paraphrasing the old Oregon slogan, they shouted, "Sixty-forty, or fight."

Mr. Raines said at 3 o'clock, after he had been conducting an active canvas: "The bill will go through, sure as fate, and I've got the votes to show it." The Senator reached into his pocket and produced a slip of paper with their names, and flourished it in the air.

"Will there be a change in the division of the revenue?" a TIMES correspondent asked.

"That concession may be made," said the Senator.

"How many will vote against it?"

"Not more than four."

"Will a concession be made in giving a half-rate license for the sale of beer?"

"No, the bill can be passed without that."

A HOPELESS PLEA.

Little Attention Will Be Paid to the Demand for Sunday Opening.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Pleas for legislation to do away with the "side door," the "speak easy," and the "blind pig,"—in short, to prevent all hypocritical and demoralizing non-enforcement of the Sunday liquor law were made by representative New-York citizens before the legislative committees in charge of excise bills to-day.

The monster petition, bearing the signatures of 115,000 New-York citizens, was wheeled into the Senate Chamber as Exhibit A, in the request for favorable action on the bill under consideration. This was the Ford bill, which proposes to allow the people of New-York to vote on the question of opening the saloons in that city during certain hours on Sundays.

The petition attracted much attention and the legislators who say they intend to give it "respectful consideration" crowded around and inspected it.

With this document there came a delegation, which included representatives of many classes of New-York citizens. Some of them made arguments before the committee. They declared that even under Mr. Roosevelt, the Excise law is still violated in New-York City on Sunday. They asked that the wishes of the citizens whose names were on the great roll before the Senators be respected, and that they be allowed to govern themselves in excise matters. They protested against the side door. They asked in direct and forcible language that the principle of home rule, to which both parties have pledged themselves, be extended. They protested that to retain the present law on the statute books would be to drag the question of violating it into politics and restore to the city all the corruption and blackmail which has cursed the city in the past.

While these arguments were made by men of such high standing as to command a respectful hearing from the legislators, it is extremely doubtful if they will avail for anything. It is not the intention of the legislators to allow the people of New-York City to vote on this question. Any arguments that might be brought, no matter who brought them, are not expected to interefere with the programme. The Herkimer County system suits the country members. They believe that under existing laws the saloons are closed tightly enough on Sunday. They do not bother about violations through the side door.

Protesting with holy horror on their faces against the enactment of a liberal law for Sunday, they lift their eyes toward the tops of the steeples complacently at the liberal enforcement of the existing law. They propose to ignore the promises of liberality which the New-York City Republicans made last autumn, when it seemed to the leaders desirable to "catch the German vote." Those who came with the petition for the Ford bill, which is otherwise designated as the Chamber of Commerce bill, were the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, the Rev. Dr. Rylance, Carl Schurz, Gustav H. Schwab, President of the Board of Aldermen John Jeroloman, Dr. R. H. Derby, John Pannes, James Speyer, Percival Knauth, W. H. Yale, J. B. Reynolds, Daniel Harris, President of the State Branch of the National Federation of Labor; F. W. Bushe of Typographical Union No. 6; George Tombleson of the Gilders' Union, Thomas Gunning of the Tailors' Union, Charles C. Cobel of the United Garment Workers, J. R. Graybill, State Commissioner to the Atlanta Exposition; Dr. J. H. Senner, and T. W. Fulton. Arguments were made by Dr. Rainsford, Carl Schurz, President Jeroloman, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Tombleson. Mr. Rainsford and Mr. Schurz were emphatic in the statements they made that the Sunday closing as at present enforced does not close the saloons in New-York City, whatever may be said to the contrary.

John Pannes, President of the German-American Citizens' Union, presented the petition to the committee, and made a plea for local option, saying that all classes of citizens desired it, and that it was in line with the principles of home rule.

The Rev. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, appeared in favor of the bill to submit the question of Sunday opening to a vote of the people. The proposition, he said, commended itself to the better judgment of the majority of the people. His advocacy was because submission to the people would result in distinct moral advance for the people. He continued:

The present Sunday-closing law is not being enforced in New-York. Legislation above the public conscience soon becomes inoperative. Laws believed to be unjust make lawbreakers. Whole neighborhoods know the law is being broken, but do not condemn the offenders.

All sumptuary laws should be enacted with a trust of the people, should come down to the people, closer to them, giving them more to say, allowing them to settle the question. Let the people settle this question, adversely to my opinion it may be, and then those who advocate with me will obey the law and wait till the majority are educated up to our views. You cannot ignore the views of a large minority.

We cannot get all the people to church on Sunday by closing saloons, if by the lifting of my finger I could close all the saloons in New-York I would not lift my finger, for we ought not to close the saloons until we provide other places of resort.

Carl Schurz, representing the New-York Chamber of Commerce, said:

It has been argued that the opening of saloons on Sunday is for the benefit of the saloon keepers. That is not true. The opening is for the benefit of those who frequent saloons. The longer the Sunday-closing law remains in operation, the more ingenious means to evade the law will be found. It will be impossible for the police to stand the strain of attempting to keep the saloons closed. The attempt will break down within a year and in the long run come to nothing.

Politicians will take advantage of the discontent of the people for their own purposes. Examples of this discontent are seen already. There is a widespread feeling among native Americans in favor of Sunday opening of saloons. The people do not consider it a moral wrong to violate such a law as that for Sunday closing. The so-called American Sunday—a day of religious observance—is a thing of the past.

President John J. Jeroloman of the New-York Board of Aldermen presented the resolutions adopted by the board in favor of more liberal excise laws and the submission of the question of Sunday opening to a vote of the people of New-York City. The resolution, said Mr. Jeroloman, expressed the sentiments of the majority of the people of New-York.

Daniel Harris, President of the New-York State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, spoke in favor of more liberal excise laws, saying that drunkenness on Sunday would be reduced if there were an equitable law, fair to the poor man as to the rich.

George Tomlinson of the Gilders' Union, New-York City, said that the workingmen would rather go as men to take an occasional drink than have to obtain the drink in a sneaking way.

The Rev. Dr. Rylance of St. Mark's Church said:

The great cities of the world have grappled with this question and have decided that a man who chooses may have an hour of recreation on the Lord's Day.

Don't let the children grow up believing that Sunday is a day of oppression, else when they are old they think religion contemptible.

Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Excise Reform Association, spoke in favor of the Referendum bill.

J. P. Smith, editor of The Wine and Spirit Gazette, made a speech in favor of the referendum, and the hearing closed.

The opposition to the bill will be heard next Wednesday.

Afraid of the Raines Bill.

BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 27.—The saloon keepers in the town of Babylon induced the Excise Board to meet to-day to consider the renewal of licenses for a year from date. The board heard the arguments in favor of the granting of the licenses and then adjourned for a week, when further arguments will be heard on both sides.

The Kempner Bill Delayed.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Mr. Kempner made an effort to-day to have the House at once pass his bill for the relief of saloon keepers whose saloons are within 200 feet of churches or schools. The effort failed by a vote of 74 to 45, and the bill still remains in the hands of the Excise Committee.

PRINTER A. S. SEER A SUICIDE.

Result of Overwork—Was Well Known in Theatrical Circles—One Pistol Had Been Taken Away from Him.

Alfred S. Seer, proprietor of the A. S. Seer Theatrical Printing Company, 19 East Seventeenth Street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself in the head in his private office. No motive can be found for the act other than that close attention to business had unbalanced his mind. His affairs are said to be in excellent condition.

He was found by his Superintendent, Frederick Hegeman, and several of his clerks, at 3:15 o'clock, a minute after they heard a pistol shot. Policeman Rohrs sent an ambulance call to the New-York Hospital. When discovered Mr. Seers was still breathing, but when the ambulance arrived he was dead.

Mr. Seer reached his office shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday, and then acted peculiarly. He transacted considerable business until 10:30 o'clock, when Mrs. Seer called. He was closeted in his private office with her for some time, during which loud talking, denoting a quarrel, was heard. Mrs. Seer had discovered he had taken his revolver from home, and, fearing suicide, she had gone to the office to get it from him. He denied having it at first, but she finally found it in his clothes closet and took it away.

Mr. Seer met several customers, and at 12 o'clock, or therabouts, went to lunch, returning shortly before 2 o'clock. During the interval it is believed he purchased a new revolver. During the early afternoon he met several customers, and held a consultation with Superintendent Hegeman about several contracts.

He retired to his private office at 3 o'clock. Fifteen minutes later a pistol shot was heard, and a rush was made by the clerks to Mr. Seer's office, from which the sound came. Superintendent Hegeman, who led, burst open the door, and the other clerks were just behind him. They found their employer lying on his back, with a bullet hole in his right temple, and a revolver in his right hand. Blood was trickling from the wound, and he was still breathing. One of the clerks rushed to the street and notified Policeman Rohrs, who sent in an ambulance call.

In the meantime Superintendent Hegeman notified a Mr. Muller, who was made executor under Mr. Seer's last will. He arrived a few minutes later.

When the ambulance surgeon pronounced Mr. Seer dead, the Coroner's Office was notified, and shortly after Deputy Coroner John P. Huber arrived. He granted a permit for the removal of the body to the Hotel Bayard.

There was a disinclination on the part of the employes to talk about the suicide, but it was learned that Mr. Seer had been in business for thirty-five years. He was a man of very nervous temperament, and at times was subject to fits of melancholia. About a year ago he sold a quarter interest to Joseph H. Tooker, Jr., for $7,000. Young Tooker is a son of Commodore Joseph H. Tooker, who controls the Metropolitan Printing Company. The men could not agree, so about three weeks ago Mr. Seer bought back the interest and paid $10,000 for it. The disagreements, it is said, affected him greatly, and made more frequent his fits of melancholia.

Mr. Muller, the executor, said that Mrs. Seer's health had not been good, and she had only recently returned from a Southern trip. The deceased had been ordered to go South for his health, and was worried about it.

Before shooting himself Mr. Seer wrote three letters, one to his wife, one to his Superintendent, and the other to his executor, Mr. Muller. Although none of them was shown, Mr. Muller said they spoke of his business, its good financial condition, and left instructions how it should be conducted in the interest of his wife.

Major J. B

TINSDALE IS DISLIKED

Wheelmen Bitter Against Him for Misrepresenting the Federation.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL ACT

A Court Decision Handed Down in This City in 1884 Declared a Bicycle to be "Personal Baggage."

Local wheelmen continue to speak very bitterly against E. J. Tinsdale, the man who went to the Baggage bill hearing in Albany on Monday afternoon as the instructed representative of the Cyclists' Federation and turned around and said things contrary to the sentiment of the members. Influential members, such as Vice President Townsend and W. R. Pitman, for instance, grow red in the face when Tinsdale's name is mentioned, and Chief Consul Potter of the Empire State Division uses the word "traitor" in discussing the hearing and the scenes incidental thereto.

There cannot be any doubt about the present unpopularity of Tinsdale among wheelmen in the metropolitan district. Everywhere he and his "compromise amendment" were condemned yesterday, and from what was said by certain members of the Executive Committee of the Cyclists' Federation it will not be long before the displeasure of the association will be publicly vented. The Executive Committee will meet to-morrow evening, and a lively time is anticipated. There is said to be more than one sharp knife ready for Tinsdale's scalp.

President Bridgman, who went with Tinsdale to Albany, and supported the latter, has got himself disliked just about as much as the other. Heretofore he has been very popular, but his latest act has made him lots of enemies.

William G. Oppenheim and W. J. McCormick, who, with Tinsdale, comprise the Law Committee of the federation, are very much opposed to the latter's action at Albany. The present situation of the bill is that the Railroad Committee at Albany is waiting to hear from the federation as to whether it is in favor of having the railroads carry bicycles as baggage, or of paying for the transportation of the wheels when accompanied by the owners. A special meeting of the federation will probably be held early next week.

A decision handed down in 1884 in a case with which Attorney General Brewster was connected, held that a bicycle, when accompanied by its owner, was personal baggage. The case was the result of a suit brought to recover a bicycle held for duty at the Custom House. In the present controversy the railroad companies hold that bicycles, when accompanied by their owners, are not "personal baggage."

Bicycle Race at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 27.—There were fifteen entries for the ten-mile bicycle road race held here this afternoon over the course to Taccanassee Lake and return. "Harry" Butcher, with a time handicap of 15 minutes, finished first. Roy Walters, with 4 minutes' start, was second, and Thomas Darst, 7½ minutes' handicap, was third. Harry S. Maddox, the pace rider, went over the course two minutes behind the scratch man, and finished eighth. Butcher covered the ten miles in 44:10.

Wheelmen Have a "Stag."

The monthly "stag" of the Kings County Wheelmen last night was attended by a large number of members. In addition to the following programme, there were two boxing bouts by professionals: "Al" Grant, monologue artist; "Joe" Linder, pianist; Durani, ventriloquist; "Fred" Niblo, "The Jolly Joker"; Charles Belger, amateur champion club swinger; W. B. Woods and partner; musical artists.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Spaces for the Brooklyn Cycle Show have been selling so rapidly during the last few days that Manager Brown announces only a few remaining. The Cycle Club of Brooklyn, which is conducting the show, has warmed up to the enterprise in splendid style, and all the members are evincing keen interest. As the club represents in Brooklyn society what the Michaux Club does in New-York, it goes without saying that the show will be an event of social importance as well as of popular interest.

—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Cycle Board of Trade, held yesterday, it was decided to sanction no local cycle shows to be held after the 31st of March, for the ensuing year, on account of the many protests which have been received from the cycle trade generally that it is interfering with their Spring business.

—Those members of the Cycle Club of Brooklyn who competed in the "closed" games at the Armory Building last Saturday and are members of the League of American Wheelmen are likely to suspesion, because no sanction was obtained from the Racing Board.

CYCLES AND CYCLEMAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—Manager W. B. Osgood of the Brooklyn Cycle Company yesterday sent a check to John Anderson, the assistant keeper of the Brooklyn Hall of Records, and received in exchange the following acknowledgment: "I beg to acknowledge receipt of the Pope Manufacturing Company's check for $50, being the reward offered for the recovery of Model 41 Columbia bicycle, No. 5,278, which was stolen. Bearing in mind that your company offers a reward for the recovery of Columbia bicycles, I, like many others, keep my eyes open for that name plate. While coming down the street on this particular day, I noticed a handsome Columbia bicycle being led through the street by a couple of rough-looking fellows. I immediately informed Police Officer William Zwingman, who was at the corner of Bay Ridge and Third Avenues. He arrested the thieves, and their conviction quickly followed before Judge Moore. It was found from your records that Mrs. F. Opper, wife of the cartoonist, was the owner of the wheel, and the machine was returned to her in good condition. This is the easiest $50 I ever earned, and hereafter I shall consider myself a special Columbia detective." The reward of $50 offered by the Pope people for the capture of stolen Columbias is a standing one.

—The John P. Lovell Arms Company has issued its catalogue. The decorative features of the book are very striking. Upon reading through its pages one learns all about the construction of the Lovell and Excel models. A special chapter is devoted to the Lovell adjustable handle bar.

—The Knickerbocker Cycle Company has put on a night force in its factory, in order to keep up with the orders for Knickerbockers. Stocks are now being distributed at 413 Broadway, the retail store of the concern.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...6:35	Sun sets...5:50	Moon rises...	..

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 28.

Alps	Navassa	Feb. 22
Britannic	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Halle	Bremen	Feb. 15
Hindoo	Hull	Feb. 13
Manitou	Swansea	Feb. 14
Nacoochee	Savannah	Feb. 25
Picqua	Gibraltar	Feb. 12
Pocahontas	Gibraltar	Feb. 7
Scandia	Gibraltar	Feb. 12

SATURDAY, FEB. 29.

Comanche	Jacksonville	Feb. 27
Kansas City	Savannah	Feb. 26
Llandaff City	Swansea	Feb. 15
New-York	Southampton	Feb. 22
Prior	Gibraltar	Feb. 10
Umbria	Liverpool	Feb. 22

SUNDAY, MARCH 1.

Amalfi	Hamburg	Feb. 12
La Bretagne	Havre	Feb. 22
Persia	Hamburg	Feb. 17

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

Cevic	Liverpool	Feb. 21
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Feb. 26
March	Gibraltar	Feb. 12
Yumuri	Havana	Feb. 27

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Algonquin	Feb. 28	Jacks'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Feb. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
La Bourgogne	Feb. 29	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Feb. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werra	Feb. 29	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Colorado	Feb. 29	Hull	22 State St.
Richmond Hill	Feb. 29	London	22 State St.
Cuthbert	Feb. 29	Antwerp	22 State St.
Werkendam	Feb. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Panama	Feb. 29	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Manitoba	Feb. 29	London	4 Broadway.

BICYCLES.

VICTOR BICYCLES, $49.

10 Victors, 1895 models, like new, $49 each. Other Victors $25, $29. Columbias $24, $29. Liberties $19, $24, $29. Crescent $15. Crawford $19. NEW LADIES' and MEN'S $29, $35, $39, $49. Old Wheels Taken in Trade. HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St., near Ann.

Bicycles, Crescents $17.50, $25, $29. Columbias, $14, $19, $23. ROYAL, $25; Liberty, $29; Ormonde, $29; Rob Roy, $24; New Ladies' or Gents', $35 to $50. CALL Nonpareil Co., 10 Barclay, near Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Dalecardia, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Dalecardia,") at 6:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Galileo; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 10:30 AM for Progresso, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I.";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao and Maracaibo, per steamer Curacao, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Curacao";) at 1 PM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *29 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *15 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM | †Ems, March 28, 10 A M
†Kais'r W. II., Mh. 7, 10 AM | †K'is'r W. II., Ap. 11, 10 AM
†Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M | †Werra, Apr. 18, 10 A M
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A.M. | Bismarck, April 9, 9 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON 4½ h. Fare or Charge by Special Train. CHEREBOURG-PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK...March 4 | NEW-YORK...March 25
ST. LOUIS...March 11 | PARIS.....April 1
ST. PAUL....March 18 | ST. PAUL.....April 8

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.
Noordland, Mar. 4, noon | Kensingt'n, Mar. 18, noon
Friesland, Mar. 11, noon | Westernl'd, Mar. 25, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Feb. 29, 6 A.M. | Lucania, Mr. 14, 5.30 A.M.
Umbria, March 7, M. | Etruria, March 21, M.
From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM | Britannic, April 1, M.
Majestic, Mar. 11, 10 AM | Majestic, April 8, M.
Germanic, Mar. 18, 10 AM | Germanic, April 15, M.
Teutonic, Mar. 25, 10 AM | Teutonic, April 22, M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
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H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Feb. 29, 1 P.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Mch. 7, 6 A. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

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50 parties during the season, $147 to $2,000, all expenses included. Programmes free. Ocean passages by all lines, and travel tickets everywhere. Letters of credit, foreign moneys, every requisite for travelers. Estimates free. Write us. Japan Party, Mar. 21. Bermuda Party, April 1.

Thos. Cook & Son, 261 & 1225 B'way, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW

STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MANITOBA.....Feb. 29, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE.

S. S. WERKENDAM....Sat., Feb. 29, 9 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM.....Sat., March 7, 9 A. M.

Steamer call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 (new), foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, (Jacks. direct.,) Friday, Feb. 28
SEMINOLE, (Chas. & Jack.,) Sat., Feb. 29
COMANCHE, (Chas. & Jack.,) Tues., March 3

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

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T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

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J. D. Hashagen, E. A. S.P. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
E. L. Walker, Agt. O. & S. Co. N Pier 35 N. R. G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A. | J. L. Lindsay, F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.

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For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Richmond direct, (via all-water route.) Monday (freight only) and Saturday. Passengers and Freight.) Sailings from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

York Feb. 15, for Christiania, Copenhagen, and Stettin, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New-York Feb. 15 for London, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Salerno, (Ger.,) Capt. Scharmberg, sld. from Santos for New-York Feb. 22.

SS Loch Etive, (Br.,) Capt. Stephen, sld. from Catania for New-York Feb. 24.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York yesterday.

SS Leigh, (Br.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York Feb. 12, arr. at Genoa Feb. 23.

SS Inchmarlo, (Br.,) Capt. Ashby, from Calcutta for New-York, arr. at Suez yesterday.

SS Lepanto, (Br.,) Capt. Wise, from New-York Feb. 5, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bousen, from New-York Feb. 15, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New-York Feb. 15, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Stephanor, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New-York Feb. 8, arr. at Yumuiden yesterday.

SS Port Adelaide, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from Japan and China ports for New-York, arr. at Hongkong yesterday.

SS Croma, (Br.,) Capt. Lord, from New-York Feb. 8, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Jansen, from New-York Feb. 8, arr. at Lisbon to-day.

SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) Capt. Stirrat, from New-York Feb. 13, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Willigerod, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 5 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Scandinavia, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar, for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, from New-York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Lennox, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, from Yokohama, &c., for New-York, passed Perim to-day.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New-York for Genoa, &c., passed Sagres to-day.

WITHIN REACH OF EVERYBODY.

Copies of the Encyclopaedic Dictionary Selling at a Low Figure.

The New-York Newspaper Syndicate, which is in control of the new Encyclopaedic Dictionary, has adopted a liberal and unique plan to introduce the work.

The syndicate believes that 1,000 sets of the dictionary scattered through that many cultured homes will create widespread comment because of the easily apparent superiority of the book.

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The labor of the American editors and experts consisted in revisions and additions necessary to make the dictionary thoroughly practical and useful for Americans. Not only the scholastic and literary, but the busy man of affairs, wants to know quickly and accurately about words, things, and facts claiming his notice from day to day.

The subscription price of the work is $42, but the syndicate now offers 1,000 introductory sets for $1 cash and $1.25 per month for a year. Prompt action is necessary in order to take advantage of the opportunity, for these introductory sets are sure to be allotted within a very few days.

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OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

DORIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....March 14, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 21, 3 P. M.
PERU.....March 30, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....April 8, 3 P. M.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 2; May 11; July 13
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EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 20; June 22; Aug. 24
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA, March 1. WARRIMOO, March 30.

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COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N.Y.
ADVANCE, Feb. 29. FINANCE, March 10.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR. Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect January 15, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 P. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M., second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg, Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, 3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20 (Dining Car,) 4:30 (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5 (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs; 12:15 night, daily, sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 3:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily. Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville; 9:00 P. M. daily, sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK) via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coaches.

For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:40 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30 (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices—Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

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Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Lewisburg, Williamsport and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

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N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 A.M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
11:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:00 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

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9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and

AXE TO FALL IN BROOKLYN TO-MORROW.

Many Changes to be Made in the City Works Department.

Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, has prepared a list of those whom he will dismiss from the public service. The axe will fall to-morrow, when, he says, he will make a number of changes.

It is understood he will dismiss some officials who are supposed to be protected by the Civil Service laws, but they are objectionable to Mr. Willis, because they are Democrats. He will fill their places by temporary appointments until the eligible lists are prepared.

A delegation of colored Republicans waited upon Commissioner Willis yesterday and said there were 3,000 colored Republican votes in the city, and the colored people should be recognized.

They asked that the Rev. William R. Lawton be given a clerical position, and that Francis J. Hyman and Benjamin Williams be appointed messengers.

Mr. Willis talked with the delegation an hour and promised to consider their demand. They also called upon Mayor Wurster.

New Lion in Central Park.

A lion which was brought here from Africa for Mme. Poisson, who furnishes bullfights for the unenlightened people of Central America, is now in the Central Park menagerie. Mme. Poisson intends to vary the bullfight by having fights between bulls and bears. But after the lion was brought here she got one elsewhere, it is said, and refused to take the one brought from Africa. The disappointed animal dealers thereupon sent the beast to the menagerie for exhibition.

BOARDERS WANTED.

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BOARD.—If you are looking for a nice place for Spring or Summer residence, call and be suited; your choice of rooms from parlor to third floor, $6 to $12; square rooms, suitable for two, from $10 to $15; house first-class; table and service excellent; large grounds; fine location; convenient to all car lines; twenty minutes to bridge; references exchanged; bicycles stored; special terms to families; private table. 808 Prospect Place, corner Nostrand Av., near park.

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11th ST., 121 WEST.—Steam-heated front room, furnished beautifully; all conveniences; private house; gentleman; references.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to wait on a lady or assist in other work; first-class city reference. S. G., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist in waiting; has good city reference. L. S., Box 202, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; best city references. 236 West 16th St., Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 1,220 3d Av., Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young English girl in a private family; best reference. Ryan, 409 West 16th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; can get up dinner parties and luncheons; reference from last employers. N. T., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; thoroughly understands baking; care of all dinner parties and luncheons; where kitchenmaid is kept; personal references can be given. H. R., care of Mrs. Cross, 81 West 50th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls, together; one as cook and laundress; other chambermaid and waitress; small private family; references. 456 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; Protestant; competent in all its branches; take entire charge; in a private American family; best city reference; wages, $40. 327 East 41st St.

COOK.—By Protestant; good family cook and baker; good soups and desserts; assist washing; city or country; good reference. 263 West 30th St., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands American, French, little German; good laundress; city reference. 436 East 59th St., Room 8, one flight, back.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to the country; best reference. M., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in small family, with invalid lady; can give thorough massage treatment. Magnatizor, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Will go out by day to serve a lunch party or dinner party; good city references from society ladies. L. C. H., 114 East 53d St., care of Snook.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two English girls as cook and laundress, chambermaid, or waitress; no objections to country; private, or public. 436 East 59th St., Room 8.

COOK, &c.—By young German Protestant girl as good cook and plain washer; American family preferred; city or country. 224 West 27th St., third floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young Scotch woman as good cook and laundress; excellent baker; good references; country preferred. 315 West 20th St., rear house.

COOK.—French-Swiss; recently arrived from Europe; very good cook, and has good references. Elisa, care of Mrs. Lecron, 230 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best personal reference; wages, $25. 325 West 44th St., Flynn's bell.

COOK.—By a girl to cook, wash, and iron; private family; best city reference. 306 East 66th St., second bell.

COOK.—By a girl as cook; willing, capable; will also do washing and ironing; best personal reference. K. C., 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a German Protestant; neat housework; cook, wash, iron; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By competent cook in a private family; no objection to some washing; best city reference. 200 West 31st St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook; good city reference; wages, $25 to $30. A. B., 114 East 53d St., care of Snook.

COOK.—By respectable woman; good cook and laundress; city or country; good city reference. Cook, 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as a good family cook; city or country; good references. 169 East 102d St. M. G.

COOK.—By a Swede; respectable; excellent cook and baker; no washing; the finest reference; wages, $25. Miss Pearson, 241 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a German-American; in private family; references; wages, $25. 36 East 3d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman by day; excellent laundress; cleaning, cooking, any work; reference, Maloney, 402 West 56th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable girl to go out by the day washing, ironing, or housecleaning. 1,613 2d Av., first floor, right.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a refined lady; experienced; best references; work for $2 a day; take home dresses for alteration to latest styles. Competent, Box 268 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an experienced lady, Parisian Protestant, as governess or companion; willing to go to Europe. 105 West 44th St., care of Mrs. J. Biava.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young German nursery governess to growing children; speaks little English; or would go as maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing. Dressmaker, 269 West 124th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an experienced housekeeper in hotel or clubhouse; best city reference. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.

Houseworkers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a North German to cook, wash, and iron; city or country. 211 East 34th St., near 3d Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—First-class references; $16. A. D., 78 West 48th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Lady wishes to find a situation for an excellent maid (Protestant) who has lived with her for seven years; to travel; good packer, dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser. Call, between 10 and 1, at 340 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced, competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; willing to travel; best references. L. M., care Mrs. Launier, 250 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French Parisienne; good dressmaker and traveler; willing; city reference. Maid, care of Mlle. Joséphine, dressmaker, 73 West 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French-Swiss girl; thoroughly capable; city references. 380 Amsterdam Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl speaking English, as lady's maid; good seamstress; city references. Marie, 109 West 32d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a young French couple, speaking English, in first-class private family; man as butler; wife as excellent cook; knows how to serve dinners in all styles; understands marketing; have best testimonials as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from leading families in New-York City or country. H. R., care Luze, 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By experienced French couple; fully capable of taking entire charge in private family; city or country; leaving on account of family going to Europe. Henriette, 251 West 22d St.

BUTLER—MAID—COOK—HOUSEMAID.—A lady leaving immediately for Europe wishes to place her servants, whom she can highly recommend; butler, maid, cook, and housemaid. 7 East 53d St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly competent; age, 28; height, 5 feet 10 inches; first-class city personal references; total abstainer; leaving through family going to Europe; disengaged. L. M., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER — MAID—COOK—HOUSEMAID.—Lady leaving immediately for Europe wishes to place her servants, whom she can highly recommend; butler, maid, cook, and housemaid. 7 East 53d St.

BUTLER.—Swede; age, 25; height, 5 feet 9 inches; thoroughly experienced in his duties; highest references for good character. A., 402 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced in his duties; strictly sober, industrious, neat, tall; recommended as to ability and good character. J., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a competent French couple; honest and sober; in private family; city or country; city references. L. D., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; personal reference. William, Box 405 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; or second man; two years' city reference. C. S., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; thoroughly experienced; first-class reference. 108 West 49th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Frenchman; speaks little English; first-class references from Paris and city. Caron, Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; understands all duties; of good height and appearance; personal references. Beta, care of Kelly, 209 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman as butler in private family, where parlormaid is kept; good city references. H. J. Newland, 2 East 67th St.

BUTLER.—Well recommended; city references. Leon, 253 West 36th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; several years' unsurpassed recommendations from prominent families; temperate, sober, faithful; moderate expectations; city or county; skillful, careful driver. McKinley, 796 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By respectable man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; strictly sober, willing, and obliging; long and satisfactory references; no objection to the country. I. M., 127 East 108th St.

COACHMAN.—A lady going abroad wishes a situation for her coachman; can fully recommend him as thoroughly competent in every respect. Apply to Mr. L. G. Reed, office, Bowers and Sands Sts., Brooklyn, or 54 William St.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By married couple; both thoroughly understand their business; city or country; reference as to honesty, sobriety, capability; last employer referred to. D., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman leaving city desires situation, city or country, for man he has employed for past five years; excellent driver; sober and trustworthy. Call Thursday or Friday at 7 East 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By respectable man; coachman; thoroughly understands business; all branches; strictly sober; willing, obliging; long satisfactory references, best families. C. A., 208 East 52d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands the business; experienced city driver; medium height; sober and reliable; eight years' first-class reference. J. M., 164 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; married man; where groom or two is kept; just disengaged; first-class reference, written and personal. John, 230 West 47th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; nine years' first-class personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for thoroughly competent coachman; has lived with him eight years; personal references from his present employer. 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By French couple; man as coachman; wife as cook or chambermaid; city or country; good references. G., 121 West 29th St.

COACHMAN.—English, single; neat appearance; stylish and careful driver; good references. F., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young single man; good reference. J. A., Box 201, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Useful if required; country preferred; city reference. Carlson, 106 West 24th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman; can be highly recommended. W. C., 139 West 56th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Single; English; neat appearance; stylish and careful driver; temperate and obliging. E. F., Box 408 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced dressmaker, German, with references, as lady's maid or dressmaker, in private family. Lassig, 822 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German lady's maid; good seamstress and packer; elderly lady preferred. M. W., 124 6th Av.

MAID.—By French Swiss Protestant as competent maid to lady or grown children; good needlewoman; trustworthy, obliging; city or country; best city references. 411 4th Av.

MAID.—By a refined North German Protestant as maid to lady or children; speaks several languages; no objection to travel or country; excellent references; no cards. 751 Madison Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young girl as first-class laundress in all branches; shirts, collars, and cuffs; no objection to a large family; first-class city reference, last employer. 100 East 69th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; competent laundress; will assist at chamberwork; private family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; good city reference. L. R., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, private family washing at home; nice, sunny yard; best city references. 230 East 75th St., parlor floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; assist in chamberwork; in private family; five years' city references from last place. 910 6th Av., McCoy.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress in private family; city reference. 209 East 44th St., care of Hackinson.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; city or country; city reference. 160 West 17th St., Ryan bell.

NURSE OR COMPANION.—By experienced American woman as invalid's nurse or companion to lady or gentleman; understands massage. M. Wilson, 57 East 11th St.

NURSE.—By a young German girl; speaks French; no English; as nurse to children; best reference. E. P., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

NURSEMAID.—By a young woman as child's nurse or wait on lady; handy with the needle. 1,697 Broadway, second bell.

WET NURSE.—By a fine, healthy young woman as wet nurse; milk four weeks' old. 240 East 109th St.; ring Petersen's bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and ASSIST WITH CHAMBERwork.—Good hairdresser and embroiderer; competent; first-class city reference; wages, $20. H. H., 135 East 17th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a good seamstress; understands dressmaking; work in families or institutions; daily or otherwise. E. K., 109 West 16th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as first-class seamstress by the day or month. A. R., 334 East 49th St., Room 16.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a seamstress; assist with any other work. Madigan, 78 West 48th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place; private city reference; lady seen; understands salads, wines, silver, carving; city or country; willing and obliging; reliable; wages, $20. 496 2d Av.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress, or would do some chamberwork in a private family; best references. 874 Lexington Av., third bell.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class waitress in private family; best city references. 326 Columbus Av., care of Chamberlain.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; reference. 266 West 36th St.

WAITRESS.—Fully competent in all branches; can fill man's place; best city reference. M., care McC., 206 East 45th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; best city references; now disengaged. Waitress, 78 West 48th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Given by Swedish masseuse at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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BUTLER—COOK.—By a young French couple, speaking English, in first-class private family; man as butler; wife as excellent cook; knows how to serve dinners in all styles; understands marketing; have best testimonials as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from leading families in New-York City or country. H. R., care Luze, 142 West 30th St.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman contemplating extended European tour highly recommends thoroughly experienced, temperate, obliging, respectful, trustworth coachman; expert horseman, driver. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619 38th.

COACHMAN.—Who thoroughly understands his business, the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; A1 city driver; strictly temperate, steady, reliable man; disengaged in consequence gentleman giving up horses, who can be seen. M. B., 227 East 29th St., back.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married, who thoroughly understands his business in every department; greenhouses, rosehouses, orchards and graperies, and all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, both under glass and out of doors; also the laying out of new places and the improving of old ones; is a good, faithful workingman, and takes pride in keeping everything in good order; nine years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. Manage, Box 72, Great Neck, L. I.

GARDENER.—By an experienced, all-round gardener and florist on a gentleman's place, in or within easy distance of New-York; age, 34; married; one child; good references; temperate. Address, stating wages, H., Box 381, Andover, Mass.

GARDENER.—German; married; no children; age, 32; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's private place; experienced in all branches; also cows and poultry; best of references as to private character and ability. Gardener, Box 13, Palisades, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Single; wishes situation March 10; reliable, trustworthy, capable; take full charge of gentleman's place; understands horses and cows; strictly temperate; city personal references. Gardener Arch, Brook, 75th St. and East River.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; large experience in growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables, planting and care of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; references from reliable parties. Box 124, Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Married; one child; thoroughly competent in all its branches; American and European experience; first-class reference. R. H., 335 West 58th St.

GARDENER.—Swede wishes position on gentleman's place; practical in greenhouses, graperies, and gardens; first-class references; small family. A. B., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—German; small family; to take general management of gentleman's country place; steady work; first-class reference. M. B., Box 81, Rosiyn, L. I.

GARDENER.—By German; small family; general management of gentleman's country place; first-class reference; steady work. M. B. F., Box 81 Roslyn, L. I.

GARDENER.—Married; competent; not afraid of work; takes charge on gentleman's place; best of reference. A. M., 710 East 137th St.

GARDENER and COACHMAN.—By a young man in a private family; best reference. Thomas, Box 349 Times, Up Town.

Grooms.

GROOM.—In stable; or useful man about house; will be found willing and obliging; moderate salary expected. Thomas, 102 East 40th St.

GROOM, &c.—By a groom or second man; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. White, 206 West 26th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—Single-handed; thoroughly competent; in private family; excellent references. N., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Under butler; willing and obliging; best reference as to character and ability. Charles, care of H. Collins, 237 East 58th St.

SECOND MAN or UNDER BUTLER.—By tall, young Swede as second man or under butler. Address, A. N., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By middle-aged German on gentleman's place; reasonable wages. N. O., 710 East 137th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young man who is used to traveling and thoroughly understands his duties; has first-class city reference. D. D., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN, (21,) WITH FIVE YEARS' experience in law and commercial offices, is very much in need of a position; anything acceptable; operates typewriter; good references. Necessity, 133 West 67th St.

BOY 17, UNDERSTANDING BOOKKEEPING, desires situation in office; best references furnished. E. Ridoux, 114 Franklin St.

CARETAKER.—By a young man to an old gentleman; highest recommendations. 21 Washington Place.

ENGLISH COUPLE, NOT ANY FAMILY, WISH position; had charge of a nobleman's place in England fourteen years; personal reference in America; also from abroad; coachman, gardening, cows, poultry thoroughly understood. Field, 149 Adams St., Brooklyn.

FLORIST and GARDENER.—Age, 29; single; to take charge of gentleman's place; has had fifteen years' experience; good references. F. Weissfelder, care of C. Johnson, florist, 374 Clinton Av, Newark, N. J.

MAN and WIFE, NORWEGIAN; ABLE, CAREful, and reliable; steady situation; references. Address, for two days, Hardy, 325 Court St., Brooklyn.

MASSAGE SCIENTIFICALLY APPLIED BY an experienced masseur at patient's or my residence; terms reasonable; medical and family reference. Hutchinson, 102 West 40th St.

PAINTER, &c.—By painter, papernanger, plasterer, and decorator; practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap; private work for landlords; best references. Edler, 777 2d Av.

PAINTER.—Special decoration for church and apartment; good painter, E. Jadin, 251 West 33d St.

THE TRADES.

FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRIC-A-BRAC, PICTURES, MIRRORS, WINES, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED FOR SHIPPING, MOVING, OR STORAGE. CHARLES ROAK, 212 WEST 36TH ST.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

SUPERIOR, EDUCATED, REFINED YOUNG woman, with experience, for entire care of little three-year-old girl. Address L. H. F., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—A competent Protestant lady's maid; best reference required; must be a good seamstress, dressmaker, and packer; willing to live in the country. A. R., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—Laundress, to assist with chamberwork; wages, $18. Apply, Thursday, between 10 and 12 A. M., 60 West 33d St.

WANTED—Experienced laundress, to assist in chamberwork. Call Friday or Saturday morning. 355 West 20th St.

WANTED—A German Protestant girl as laundress in a private family. 475 5th Av., before 12 o'clock; bring references.

WANTED—A first-class laundress and chambermaid. Inquire, 9 to 11 o'clock, 15 East 63d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Managing clerk in law office; must be an attorney and notary public; state qualifications and salary expected. K., Box 137 Times.

WANTED.—A first-class second man; must have personal references. Apply between 3 and 4 o'clock, at 103 West 51st St.

WANTED—First-class Swedish butler; two footmen kept. 352 4th Av.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

Original Definitions.

From The American Missionary.

A teacher in the mountain field gives in a recent letter some of the answers that came in from the pupils in their examination papers. Some of them are amusing.

"Climate is the combined space of heat and moisture."

"The solar system is situated in that part of the heavens called the milky way."

"The polar circle is parallel, running slanting round the earth."

"It is the wind's duty to refresh and cherish the earth."

"A volcano is the safety valve of an earthquake."

Digestive organs are termed "dijective organs," and the different races of men were given as "Indians, negroes, whites, and French."

Resented.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The Studious Son—Daddy, did you know the sun rises about an hour earlier in Philadelphia than it does here?

The Chicago Father—How did you git that fool notion?

"Learned it at school."

"If they are teaching at school that Philadelphia is an hour ahead of Chicago, I guess it is time you were took out of there and put in the store."

Learned Too Late.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I've been told Rivers' name is in old Rocksworthy's will."

"Yes, his name is in it. He signed it as a witness. That's all, and—good gracious! What's the matter?"

"Nothing, only I've lent him $500 on the strength of it!"

A Chicagoan's Discovery.

From The Chicago Record.

"Gamsby, what do you consider the most trying characteristic of women?"

"Why, their tendency to lose much of their good looks when they get old enough to have sense."

Out of Sight Out of Mind.

From The New-York Weekly.

Mr. Winks—Look there where the sun comes in, and see the cloud of dust floating in the room. Mrs. Winks—Goodness me! Marie! Come, lower this curtain.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THREE WEEKS ONLY!
DAMROSCH OPERA CO.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Director
Repertoire First Week:
Monday Evg., March 2, **FIDELIO.**
Klafsky, Gadski, Gruening, Fischer, Popovici, Behrens, Lange, Lellmann, Putlitz.
Wednesday Evg., March 4, **LOHENGRIN.**
Gruening, Ternina, Klafsky, Fischer, Popovici.
Fri. Evg., M'ch 6, **THE SCARLET LETTER.** (In English.)
Gadski, Berthald, Behrens, Stehmann, Mertens.
Sat. Matinée, March 7, **SIEGFRIED.**
Alvary, Ternina, Stehmann, Putlitz, Mertens.
Reserved seats, $1 to $4. On sale at the Academy of Music. Branch box office at McBride's, (The Arcade,) 71 Broadway.
LEON MARGULIES, Bus. Mgr.
The Steinway Piano used exclusively.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA, BROADWAY & 44TH ST.
Evenings 8:15 **MUSIC HALL.** Mat. Saturday.
EUROPEAN VAUDEVILLE and Oscar Hammerstein's Spectacular Opera and Ballet
MARGUERITE.
THE PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.
Evenings 8:15. **THEATRE.** Mat. Wed. and Sat.
RICE'S EXCELSIOR, JR.
150th Souvenir Performance, March 30.
Concert Hall Promenade Concert.
50 cts. ADMITS TO ALL.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Symphony Society of N. Y.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Musical Director.
This Friday Afternoon at 2.
To-morrow, Saturday, Evening at 8.
SOLOIST:
JOSEFFY.
PROGRAMME: BEETHOVEN, Symphony III. Eroica.—BRAHMS, Concerto for Piano with Orchestra (Mr. Joseffy) LISZT, Symphonic Poem, Tasso.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and at Carnegie Hall. C. L. GRAFF, Bus. M'gr.

DALY'S. Last 2 Nights.
Season closes Saturday.
Every Ev'g, 8:15.
COUNTESS GUCKI.
TO-MORROW, Feb. 29,
Farewell Matinée and Night
of
Miss REHAN and Mr. DALY'S Co.
Next Tuesday Ev'g, and every night after, elaborate production of Shakspere's ROMEO and JULIET; Mrs. POTTER as Juliet and Mr. BELLEW as Romeo. First Matinée Wednesday next. *** Seats now ready.

DALY'S.
Stoddard's Illustrated Lectures.
LENTEN MATINEES.
This afternoon at 3, FIRST LECTURE, Course E. Subject: "NAPLES AND POMPEII."
Single seats, $1.50, $1, and 50c.

CARNEGIE HALL.
SUNDAY POPULAR CONCERT,
March 1, at 8:15 P. M.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Victor Herbert . . Conductor
Soloists:
Mme. **DE VERE-SAPIO,** Soprano.
Sig. **G. CAMPANARI,** Baritone.
M. **ACHILLE RIVARDE,** Violinist.
M. **AIME LACHAUME,** Pianist.
Popular prices, 50c. to $1.50.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

ABBEY'S THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, Saturdays only, at 2.
The Lillian Russell Opera Co.
Presenting the new Opera Comique,
The Goddess of Truth,
By Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards.

BIJOU CROWDED TO THE DOORS. The hansom cabby in JAMES T. POWERS, With chorus of 50 and brilliant Co., including —CLARA WIELAND— the clever comedienne and greatest of impersonators; also FLO IRWIN in her popular darky melodies. Eveg's at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2. GENTLEMAN JOE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
H. C. MINER.....Proprietor and Manager
ELEONORA DUSE,
Supported by HER OWN COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, CAMILLE.
Saturday Matinée, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA AND LA LOCANDIERA.
Next Week—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Matinée, MAGDA.
Sale of seats NOW PROGRESSING.

CASINO FOURTH GREAT MATINEE TO-MORROW!
Canary & Lederer's Casino Company in THE LADY SLAVEY.
50th Time—March 12th—Costly Souvenirs.
CASINO | 2 to 6 | "CABARET" | Adm.
CHAMBERS. | 8 to 12. | "DU NEANT." | 25c.
Startling Utilization of "Cathode" Rays.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL.
FOURTH CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, AT 8:15.
The Kneisel Quartet
OF BOSTON.
Seats & programmes at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. & 4th Av. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.—7:30 to 10 P. M.
LAST DAY BUT ONE
of Exhibition of American Water Color Society, and the Afternoon Recitals (from 3 to 5 o'clock) by Dr. Leo Sommer's White Hungarian Band from London, England. Admission to all, 25 cents.

LYCEUM At 8:15 sharp. 4th Av. and 23d St.
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.
Matinées Thurs. and Sat.
Tuesday, 3, Miss Kingsley's last art lecture.

GARDEN THEATRE. A. M. Palmer, Sole Mgr. MR. SYDNEY ROSENFELD presents
THE TWO ESCUTCHEONS
(or Chicago in Berlin)
WITH A DISTINGUISHED CAST.

Proctor's PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., near Lex. Av., 12 to 12. 25c.-50c. Stalls & bxs, $1, $1.50, $2.
GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants. The Parkins, Geo. Thatcher, Marlo-Dunham; others

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
LAST WEEK BUT 1 **BOSTONIANS. ROBIN HOOD.**

EMPIRE THEATRE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. **MARRIAGE.** Preceded by Marse Van.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
2d MONTH--BURMAH
THE SENSATIONAL SUCCESS.

HOYT'S THEATRE, 24th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:30. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
HOYT'S A BLACK SHEEP.
Seats selling four weeks in advance.

PALMER'S. Evgs. 8.10. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Grand Spectacular Production
"FOR THE CROWN."
ALL ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.50.

Harlem Opera House. Ev'g, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2
THE SHOP GIRL.
NEXT WEEK WM. H. CRANE in The Governor of Kentucky.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evenings 8:20. Saturday Matinée. Richard Mansfield, Less.; Charles Frohman, Mgr.
JOHN DREW | THE SQUIRE OF DAMES.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.
DAVID BELASCO'S **MARYLAND.**
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
150th Performance March 3—Souvenirs

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL. ADM. 50c. Only 20 appearances more of LA LOIE **FULLER.**

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve'g, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. B'way & 33d St. **Charles H. Hopper** in his big success, **CHIMMIE FADDEN**

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
Next Week—LITTLE CHRISTOPHER.

ICE PALACE SKATING DAY and NIGHT. LEX. AV. & 107TH ST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
LAST 2 DAYS. **The Sporting Duchess**
Last Matinée Sat., 2. Eve., 8.

STAR THEATRE, B'way and 13th St. Reserved Seats, 25c., 50c., 75c. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
THE WAR OF WEALTH.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
Last night but one—Last Mat. to-morrow.
Chauncey Olcott in **The Irish Artist.**
Next Monday, OLCOTT in the Minstrel of Clare.

PASTOR'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 20 & 30 cts.
Opens 12:30. Continues right on until 11 P. M.
EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15
"COMTESSE GUCKI."

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street

NIGHT OF RED AND WHITE

Cornell University Club Has Its Sixteenth Annual Banquet.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN'S ADDRESS

Announcement of E. G. Wyckoff's Gift of a Building for the Training of the Crews.

The red and the white were triumphant colors last night in the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf. Under them the members of the Cornell University Club of New-York ate their sixteenth annual dinner. Not only did they eat the good things of this life, but they listened afterward to some stirring speeches, and they heard the glad news that Edward G. Wyckoff had decided to present to the university a building to be devoted entirely to the training of the crews.

Henry W. Sackett, President of the club, sat at the centre of the table of honor. On either side of him were Jacob G. Schurman, President of Cornell; Prof. Willard Fiske, ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank; Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith of Patchogue, L. I.; Judge Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse, Horace White, Dr. Walter C. Kerr, Prof. Henry M. Stephens, Prof. E. W. Huffcutt, Arthur F. Bowers, Prof. Horatio S. White, and ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner.

Among the alumni at the dinner were: W. P. Chapman, F. C. Woodward, Dr. J. L. Barnes, Judge Benjamin Reeves, Dr. L. Seaman, Dr. W. K. Simpson, Col. T. S. Williams, Prof. E. L. Nichols, Ithaca, N. Y.; Prof. F. N. Loveland, Orange, N. J.; A. B. Humphrey, W. O. Bates, F. E. Brooks, Francis W. Halsey, J. T. Hird, Albert Buchman, C. E. Emory, E. A. De Lima, A. A. Breneman, W. S. Young, Judge Calvin E. Pratt of Brooklyn, H. P. Rose, F. R. Slater, Frederick Schoff of Philadelphia, J. Du P. White, S. C. Root, G. M. Luthen, O. H. Fernbacke, John W. Boothby, G. Waldo, William R. Bronk, E. Yardman, John Frankenheimer, Henry White, Merritt E. Haviland, Francis Marsh, London, England; H. M. Biggs, Robert T. Morris, D. L. Holbrook, A. P. Nye, Jr., Eugene Fraser, E. H. Rosenstock, R. H. Williams, New-Haven, Conn.; C. B. Smith, E. Cornell, Raymond Almirall, H. L. Aldrich,

A. F. Matthews, B. Hoffman, Ira D. Place, F. S. Roberts, R. J. Eldlitz, L. Marks, B. H. Blood, G. T. Taussig, H. T. Kent, F. S. Washburn, R. Moore, F. A. Wright, F. W. Skinner, M. Davidson, Henry G. Northup, E. Years, Frank S. Thomas, W. H. Dole, H. E. Williams, Calvin Tompkins, Richard Wagner, J. E. Hutton, and J. T. Brown.

Committee—Seymour P. Thomas, William R. Bronk, George W. Schurman, George L. Fielder, S. S. Slater, Charles A. Spofford, John M. Taylor, and Warren Higley.

The Cornell Glee Club came down from Ithaca especially for the occasion, and sang their songs during the dinner from one of the balconies of the ballroom.

Senator-elect J. B. Foraker of Ohio, who is a graduate of Cornell, had been invited to attend the reunion, but telegraphed from Cincinnati that it had been impossible for him to get away.

Andrew D. White, ex-President of Cornell University, and now a member of the Venezuela Boundary Commission, sent the following letter from Washington, announcing his inability to be present:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1896.

I greatly regret that duties in this city forbid me to be present at the approaching dinner of the Cornell alumni in New-York. To meet so many of my old friends and to make the acquaintance of so many whom I might hope to call new friends, would have been a great pleasure to me. My long absence has but increased the feeling of deep interest in our university, and in all her sons and daughters, whether graduated during my own Presidency or under those of my successors.

As it is, I can only send my hearty congratulations upon the progress which the university has made and is making, and upon the marked individual success of so very large a proportion of the alumni. To all present I would tender every good wish for their welfare and happiness.

May I add one thing regarding the university policy? Nothing is more desirable for the institution than that the closest relations possible should continue to exist between it and its alumni. This fact but increases the desire which I have always felt that the project of an alumni hall on the university grounds should be steadily pressed forward. Such a building, while applied to hospitable uses during term time, would on our many anniversaries serve as a place where the alumni could welcome those intrusted with the direct management of the university, and from time to time discuss with them, face to face, the interests and duties of the institution, and would be of ever increasing value. More and more, it seems to me, that such a building, where the alumni should be fully at home at all times, in their own quarters on the university campus, is, of all means, the one most likely to promote the best and most fruitful relations of Cornellians with their Alma Mater.

While I have nothing new to propose in regard to it, I hope that it will not be lost sight of, and that all graduate associations will, from time to time, think over the best means of establishing an institution so fruitful in good, both to the university and to all who have gone, or shall go, forth from it.

With renewed thanks, congratulations, good wishes, and regrets, I remain very sincerely yours, ANDREW D. WHITE.

After the dinner the programme called for "talks," and "limited talks." The first talk was by President Schurman, who was greeted with the university cry as he arose to respond to the toast: "The University."

President Schurman, in opening his address, said it was only a quarter of a century since the first class was graduated from Cornell. He spoke of Ezra Cornell, the founder, and devoted some time to Andrew D. White, formerly President of Cornell, and now a member of the Venezuela Boundary Commission. Then he said:

There are two movements observable in contemporary education. One is a closer coordination of all agencies of instruction, from the kindergarten and the primary school, through the high school, to the college and the university. The other is a sharper differentiation of the functions which the several institutions perform as parts or members of the entire educational organism.

This reformation now in progress suggests an inquiry into the type of education for which Cornell University stands. I have already cited the founder's famous motto. Cornell aims to make of men, and women, too, all that it is in them to become, and that, not in one fixed and uniform mold of monotonous learning, but along all the lines of difference which distinguish one individual from another. The variety and plenitude of creation show that God loves differences as well as identity. And all sound education must start with the peculiarities of the pupil's mind, not as formerly, with an abstract scheme of elegant scholarship. And not only so, the university must be democratic; its doors must be open to students of every intellectual interest, to the mechanician and engineer, as well as to the physician and clergyman. I will go even further, and say that, as industry is the badge of modern civilization—as war was of barbarism—the ideal university must start with the industrial classes.

Let me put it otherwise. Men have to make a living; they desire to live well. A people's university will aid them in both aims. Men gain a livelihood more easily as knowledge is brought to bear upon their problems, as science illuminates the material world, as the trades and crafts of primitive ages are elevated into technical callings and professions. Cornell University rests on this basis. It is builded and grounded on the realism of actual life, but the structure is higher than the foundations. Man cannot live by bread alone. Besides living, he desires to live a life worthy of man. Now, this is an ideal life—a life in character, culture, science, philosophy, art, and religion. These things, therefore, must be the cares of the university. Here, as elsewhere, you start with the real, you end with the ideal, which in fact is the completion of the real. Thus Cornell University is realistic, but it is also idealistic. It offers men technical and professional knowledge to enable them to make a livelihood, but it offers them also the ideal goods of art, letters, science, history, politics, and philosophy, which give to human life the elements of permanent value, constituting as they do the greater part of what we mean by civilization. If our aim on the one hand is to train up experts for their life work, it is on the other hand to make men, to form minds through culture that widens and deepens into wisdom. The most valuable thing in the world is a well-rounded, liberally educated, wise, and active man. The next best is a workman fitted for his vocation—whether that be to teach Greek, to build bridges, or to reclaim barren lands.

I have been reading lately the voluminous and exceedingly instructive report of the British Royal Commission on Secondary Education. One thing impressed me very much, both in Mr. Bryce's report and in the evidence and memoranda from experts submitted to the commission. I allude to the danger of an educated proletariate—a cultured class crowded out of the so-called learned professions and incapable of doing anything else. Thus Dr. Paget, the head of Christ Church, Oxford, deprecates the augmentation in England of the class of "men whom an university education has alienated from the rougher tasks of life, and not enabled for the more subtle." Similar notes of alarm have reached us from Germany. Now what is the remedy for this "manifold misfortune," as Dr. Paget calls it? Less education; more ignorance? Not by any means. But a more suitable, a more varied, a more practical education. This is what Cornell University has always stood for. May I not ask you, our old students and alumni, to aid us in actualising our ideal of an institution where any person can find instruction in any study? My hope and dream is to see Cornell University rise with the Empire State it serves so generously to a primacy in the Republic—the most radiant source of liberal culture, the most vigorous organ of professional knowledge and skill in America.

Owing to the absence of ex-President A. D. White, there was no other "talk."

There were seven "limited talks."

Dean Horatio S. White aroused great enthusiasm by his announcement of the proposed gift, by E. G. Wyckoff, of a building exclusively for the training of the crews.

This building will contain a rowing tank of the latest and best pattern. During her whole aquatic history Cornell has been hampered in the training of her crew by the lack of a suitable building and a rowing tank. While the crews of other universities have been enjoying the advantages of excellent rowing tanks of the latest pattern, Cornell has been obliged to get along with the old-time rowing machines, and has thus been at least a month behind when the weather has permitted out-of-door practice. Mr. Wyckoff is a freshman in the course of engineering at the university. He is a son of the Wyckoffs in the typewriter firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict of New-York. Recently he purchased the Fiske-McGraw mansion of Ithaca at a cost of $50,000 for the Chi Psi Fraternity, of which he is a member. The crew building is to include a rowing tank on the first floor, with a track and the rowing machines on the second floor. The building and apparatus is to be up-to-date in every particular, and no expense will be spared. The probable cost will be in the neighborhood of $20,000. In a few days Mr. Wyckoff, Dr. Hitchcock, and Coach Courtney will take a trip to Philadelphia, New-Haven, and Cambridge, where the buildings and rowing tanks of these universities will be inspected. Of course the building will not be of any use this Spring, as the crews will soon be out on the water. It will be completed, however, for use early next Fall.

Prof. Henry Morse Stephens talked about "The English Scholar in America." The other "limited talks" were: "The American Scholar Abroad," Prof. Willard Fiske; "The Lawyer in Town and Country," Prof. E. W. Huffcut; "As Others See Us," Arthur F. Bowers; "Cornellians in Public Life," Judge Frank H. Hiscock, and "The Gold Standard," Joseph C. Hendrix.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The chief social incident to-day will be the meeting in the afternoon of the organization known as the O. N. Sewing Class at the home of Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, 99 Madison Avenue. The class owes its name to the fact that it was organized by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. Frederic Neilson. It is the largest sewing class in New-York. The first meeting was held at Mrs. Neilson's home, 100 Fifth Avenue, last Friday. These meetings are always very enjoyable, as there is apt to be music and a bite to eat. The accumulated results of the industry go to the Foundling Asylum. Among some of the women who are expected to be present at the meeting to-day are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Reginald Rives, Mrs. Charles Dodge, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, the Misses Iselin, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Samuel T. Barger, Mrs. L. Townsend Burden, Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Henry Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mrs. Charles Hone, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, and the Misses Hamilton.

—Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a dinner party last night at their new residence at 841 Fifth Avenue. It was one of a series, and took the form of a farewell banquet for Mrs. William Astor, who will sail for England to-morrow morning on the steamship Campania. As is customary at Mrs. John Jacob Astor's dinners, the floral decorations were particularly elaborate. It was a rose dinner. There were masses of American Beauty roses on the table, and the favors for the women consisted of bunches of the same flower tied with crimson ribbons. Mrs. William Astor expects to spend a fortnight in London with the children of her daughter, the late Mrs. James Roosevelt Roosevelt, the wife of the first Secretary of the American Embassy in London. Mrs. Astor's apartments in Paris are being prepared for her arrival, and she will reach there in the latter part of March. She will return to this country in June, in time for the Newport season.

—Francis Fischer Powers has cards out for a series of morning musicales in his studio in Carnegie Music Hall, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The first musical will be given to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and others will be given on March 14 and 28.

—The second of a series of five lectures on Constantinople, by the Rev. Epiphanrus Wilson, at the home of Mrs. Elliot C. Cowdin of 14 West Twenty-first, was delivered yesterday afternoon, when the subject was "The Roman City." The lecture was illustrated by rough diagrams. The remaining lectures will be given on March 5, 12, and 19. The subject on March 5 will be "The Christian City of Constantine."

—A musical will be given to-night by Miss Lille P. Berg, at 280 West Seventy-first Street.

—Miss Harriet Robb, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb of 23 Park Avenue, is the guest of Mrs. John De Witt Peltz of Albany. Miss Emily Duer, another New-York belle, is also spending a few days in Albany as the guest of Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver.

—Henry M. Whitney of Boston, brother of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, is at the Holland House for a few days.

—Mr. and Mrs. Roswell G. Rolston have left the Albemarle Hotel for their country home, Armagh, at Babylon, L. I.

—Dr. and Mrs. Harry Mortimer Archer, Mrs. William P. Abbott, and Miss Grace Dean Archer are at Lakewood, N. J., for a couple of weeks.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Ethel Mason Hills, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lancaster Hills of Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, to Lorimer Spencer Porter, the only son of the late Col. James R. Porter of New-York. The wedding will take place in Easter week.

—Mrs. Benjamin L. Ludington of 44 East Sixty-ninth Street gave a reception last evening in honor of Prof. Charles S. Smith, who gave a reading on "The Great Spanish Dramatists." Among those invited were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hoyt, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. James Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Andrews, the Rev. and Mrs. Abbott Kittredge, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. St. John, Prof. and Mrs. Bickmore, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Robert S. MacArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, ex-Mayor and Mrs. William R. Grace, Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Harper, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Knox.

—The fourth meeting this season of the Roller Skating Club, organized by F. Raymond Lefferts, Jr., took place in the Berkeley Armory last evening, when nearly all the members were present. The second meeting of the Evening Roller Skating Club, organized by Stockton Colt, R. Horace Gallatin, Russell Landale, Murray Strong, and Faneuil Weisse, will take place in the Berkeley Armory to-night.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Love Skerrett of Washington, D. C., daughter of Rear Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett, United States Navy, to David Milne of Philadelphia.

—Mrs. George Henry Warren sailed for Europe on the steamship Teutonic on Wednesday, and will remain abroad until the opening of the Newport season.

—The New-York Infirmary for Crippled Children, a charity in which many people of social prominence are deeply interested, will undoubtedly receive a very substantial benefit from the musical and dramatic entertainment to be given to-night in Carnegie Music Hall, by the New-York Chamber Music Club, and the Students' Dramatic Club. Mrs. Theodore Sutro is President of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the infirmary.

—Mme. Van Norman of 280 West Seventy-first Street will give a musical on Monday evening of next week in honor of S. G. Pratt.

—Mrs. William Frederick King of 11 East Sixty-first Street, who has been ill for the past year, and who is spending the Winter in Bermuda with her family, is reported to have shown a marked improvement. She expects to return to New-York early in May. Mr. King arrived from Bermuda on the steamer Trinidad yesterday.

—An illustrated lecture on "India" will be given by Joseph Moore, Jr., F. R. G. S., at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at the home of Mrs. George Rutledge Preston, 180 West Fifty-ninth Street, in aid of the building fund of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. The lecture will be under the auspices of the following managers, and patronesses of the hospital: Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. William E. Egleson, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. J. H. Walker, Mrs. J. Howard Wright, Mrs. Vander Poel, Mrs. Edward S. Berwind, Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mrs. Frederick Goddard, Mrs. Herman B. Livingston, Mrs. Henry Mills Day, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. Knower, Mrs. Ehninger, Mrs. George Rutledge Preston, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. James Lawrence Breese, Mrs. John H. Davis, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Charles Henry Coster, Miss Breese, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. William Osgood, Miss Laura Post, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Miss Cameron, Miss Eleanor Robinson, Countess Di Brazza Savorgnan, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Julien Davies, Mrs. Wysong, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., Miss Ward McAllister, Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, Mrs. Charles Dickey, the Misses Gibert, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, and Mrs. Stanford White.

PATRIARCH.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—ANOTHER MELODRAMATIC PRODUCTION.—Charles Frohman has decided to make another grand melodramatic production at the Academy of Music next season. He has now two melodramas, and C. F. Dazey, author of "In Old Kentucky," is writing another, under contract to him. The coming production will be one of these three, but the selection is yet to be made. The wonderful success achieved by "The Sporting Duchess" has convinced Manager Frohman that the demand for melodrama in this country is a large and legitimate one, and he proposes to meet it as such. The cast of the new play will be quite as strong as that of "The Sporting Duchess," and the production will be equally elaborate.

—MORE ELEPHANT TRICKS.—George Lockhart's original comedy elephants, to be transferred next week from Proctor's Pleasure Palace to Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, will shortly present an entirely new act. They will roll a game of tenpins and keep score; the two larger beasts will ride a double bicycle, and Boney will play a distinct tune upon the piano. Two of the animals will hold a wire with their uplifted trunks, and an equilibrist will walk across it. Their pantomimic sketch will be even more elaborate and amusing than that where Boney dines too well at the café and is lodged in a police station. Mr. Lockhart is confident that he can make them do anything but talk or solve the Eglau mystery.

—HERBERT KELCEY'S WANTS.—Herbert Kelcey, leading man of the Lyceum Theatre company, who has an ambition to star next season, is negotiating to purchase the American rights to "The Chili Widow," an adaptation of Bisson's farce, "Monsieur Directeur." A. M. Palmer originally held the American rights to this play, and Arthur Bouchier the English. Mr. Palmer sold the American right to Mr. Bouchier, who produced the play at the Royalty Theatre, in London, and is quite anxious to come here and play in it himself. He has negotiated with several managers regarding an American tour, but has as yet made no definite arrangements.

—AMERICAN DRAMATISTS ORGANIZE.—Articles of incorporation of the American Darmatists' Club have been filed with the County Clerk. The stated objects of the incorporation are for the maintenance of a clubroom, social intercourse among the members, the protection of dramatic and musical properties from the appropriation by so-called "play pirates," and the furthering and protecting of the drama, music, literature, and art. The Directors are Charles Barnard, David Belasco, Harrison Grey Fiske, Bronson Howard, Charles Klein, Harry P. Mawson, Howard P. Taylor, Nelson Wheatcroft, and Augustus Thomas.

—DUSE WITH AN ENGLISH COMPANY.—A contract was signed yesterday under which Eleanora Duse agrees to come to this country and begin a tour next November with an English-speaking company, under the direction of Joseph Brooks and Henry C. Miner. The actress will use the Italian language, of course, but her company will talk English. She will present a Shakespearean repertory, including "Romeo and Juliet," "All's Well That Ends Well," and "Cleopatra." The present will be her last American tour in modern plays and at the head of an Italian company.

—THE LAST OF "BURMAH."—"Burmah" remains only two weeks more at the American Theatre. The battle scene is not the only stage picture of merit in "Burmah." There is a peaceful Irish valley, the Upper Thames, with its lawns and houseboats, the Empire Theatre, resplendent in its solid plate-glass mirrors, and the interior of the Church of St. George, where the weddings of the English aristocracy are very generally celebrated. All these settings are copied from photographs, and are therefore correct reproductions of the places they represent.

—MR. PALMER GOES TO CHICAGO.—Manager A. M. Palmer started for Chicago Wednesday afternoon to attend to some business connected with his new theatre in that city. He passed the last few minutes of his time here in consultation with Rose Coghlan and his stage manager, Mr. Presbery, regarding the new play, "Madame," written by Charles Coghlan, and which Miss Coghlan is to produce at Palmer's on March 23. Mr. Palmer says that the play is a strong one and ought to make a great success.

—A GOOD BEGINNING.—Linn M. B. Pratt, who is well-known in social circles in this city, made his first appearance as an actor in the Metropolitan district, with Mlle. Rhea, in Brooklyn, Monday night. This is Mr. Pratt's first season as a professional, and he has been remarkably successful, being cast for prominent parts. He is the Lord Rochester of "Nell Gwynne" and the Junot of "Josephine."

—"THE GAY PARISIANS."—"The Gay Parisians" has proved a great success at the Boston Museum, where it has been arranged to continue it for two months, the time for its production at Hooley's Theatre in Chicago having been postponed to admit of this. Odette Tyler has rejoined the company and is playing her old part of the annoyed wife.

—STODDART GOES TO THE EMPIRE.—J. H. Stoddart has been re-engaged by Charles Frohman for next season, but he will then become a member of the Empire Theatre Stock Company. He has spent all this season with "The Sporting Duchess," and will also accompany that play on its tour, until the close of the season.

—MANAGER DUFF IN PARIS.—Manager J. C. Duff is now in Paris arranging for music, costumes, and other accessories for a comic opera, to be produced by the American Theatrical Syndicate next season. Mr. Duff has been engaged by the syndicate to organize the opera company, and see to the production.

—BROADWAY THEATRE.—The engagement of the Bostonians at the Broadway Theatre will close Saturday evening, March 7. "Robin Hood" will continue the bill to the end, the great demand for seats for this opera preventing the production of "A War-Time Wedding" at this time.

—CABARET DU NEANT.—A public exhibition of the cathode, or X, ray is now being made at the Cabaret du Neant, in the Casino Chambers. The chambers are thronged every half hour, afternoon and evening. The place seems to be especially attractive to ladies and Spiritualists.

—CLOSING AT DALY'S THEATRE.—The present season of Miss Rehan at Daly's Theatre will close to-morrow, when the final matinée and evening performances of "The Countess Gucki" will be given. Miss Rehan will not be seen in New-York again this season.

—"HAMLET" IN BROOKLYN.—Eben Plympton will act Hamlet for the first time in Brooklyn to-morrow afternoon. Otis Skinner has appeared as the Prince of Denmark in the sister city twice within this week.

—BOTH IN THE CAST.—Both Henry Miller and William Faversham will be in the cast of Clyde Fitch's "Bohemia" when it is produced at the Empire Theatre, to succeed "Marriage."

Mrs. Bernard Thirsted for Revenge.

Mrs. Elka Rosenberg of 127 Hester Street was paroled for examination in the custody of her counsel, E. M. Friend, in Essex Market Court yesterday, on a charge of larceny. Her arrest was caused by Mrs. Mary Bernard of 109 Hester Street, who accused her of stealing two pairs of trousers from Moses L. Marrs's clothing store, at 112 Canal Street.

"Ha!" said Mrs. Bernard, gloatingly, when the prisoner was arraigned, "she made me suffer in prison. Now its my turn." Both the women were arrested in 1892 for shop-lifting. Mrs. Bernard jumped her bail and was arrested again when she returned to the city, as she claims, through the instrumentality of Mrs. Rosenberg. She served ten months in the penitentiary. When released she blamed Mrs. Rosenberg for having her arrested and photographed for the Rogues' Gallery. She watched Mrs. Rosenberg and finally saw her coming out of Marrs's store with a bag. A scuffle ensued in which the trousers, which had been concealed somewhere, made their appearance. Marrs could not positively identify them as his goods. The examination will be on March 2.

HAS LIBELED THE CARGO

Action by the Government in the Bermuda Case.

CUBANS APPEAR TO BE WELL SATISFIED

Counsel Rubens Thinks that Any Idea of Proceeding Under the Neutrality Laws Has Been Abandoned.

The United States authorities took a step in the Bermuda case yesterday that gave great satisfaction to the Cubans. Heretofore there had been no legal process in connection with the seizure of the steamship and the lighter James S. T. Stranahan and the lighter's cargo of arms and ammunition. They were detained under Executive order, the President of the United States having power to act in such cases, but no court authority had been brought into requisition, except in the case of the men for whom warrants had been issued.

The United States District Attorney and the lawyers representing the interests of the Cubans and the owners of the vessels and cargo had each been waiting for his opponent to act.

James J. Macklin, attorney for McCaldin Brothers, who own the Stranahan, made a demand on the United States Marshal Wednesday for the release of the lighter. He was asked to wait until the District Attorney could look into the matter, and readily acceded. District Attorney Macfarlane yesterday filed a libel and information on behalf of the Government against the cargo of the Stranahan, described as containing 300 packages of gunpowder and dynamite, cartridges, and other substances of like character.

The action is brought under Sections 4,475 and 4,476 of the United States Revised Statutes, which provide for the packing of explosives for shipment, and a penalty of a fine not exceeding $2,000, or imprisonment not exceeding eighteen months, or both, for violation of the requirements, which are that they "shall be securely packed and put up separately from each other and from all other articles; and the package, box, cask, or other vessel containing the same, shall be distinctly marked on the outside with the name or description of the article contained therein."

Further provision is made that one-half of the fine shall go to the informer, and the articles are liable to seizure and forfeiture.

The cases on the Stranahan containing explosives are alleged to have been not thus marked. The libel notifies all concerned to appear March 17, before Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, to show cause why the packages described should not be seized and forfeited.

Speaking of the case yesterday, Horatio S. Rubens of general counsel for the Cubans said: "The action of the District Attorney shows that he has abandoned the idea of acting on the ground of infraction of the neutrality laws. He thus introduces a novelty in such cases. There was no warrant for the Government's action on the lines followed, because in all the cases that have gone before based on the neutrality laws, the Government has failed."

Mr. Rubens seemed well pleased by the significance attaching, in his opinion, to the course taken by the District Attorney.

A force of men under the direction of three Customs Inspectors continued an examination of the cases on the Stranahan, and a complete inventory was being made. They would not make known the results of their work. There appeared to be nearer 400 cases than 300. A great number of them, it was learned, contained Remington and Bridgeport cartridges. There were six small boxes of a cubic foot in dimensions containing dynamite. They were carefully placed by themselves in the bow. Of the rifles, some were Winchesters of the 1873 pattern, others of the old Remington pattern, and a number were of late patterns, bearing the inscription, "Fabrique Nationale Herstal, Liege."

In due course, Mr. Rubens will take steps on behalf of the owners of the war supplies and of the steamship Bermuda. He said that John D. Hart did not own the ship, and the names of the owners he would not now make known. "They may have a claim to make for illegal detention," he said. "If the Government insists on having a trial, we shall ask to have it proceeded with as quickly as possible. In the case of the Bermuda, if the Government does not act, we will."

He mentioned the case of the South Portland, which was detained for having arms and ammunition aboard for Venezuelan insurgents. Collector Hendricks lost the case in the claim made by McCaldin Brothers, the owners, who secured $1,500 damages.

Another phase of the case brought out yesterday hinges on the law requiring that a vessel to carry passengers shall have a certificate from the Steamboat Inspectors. The Bermuda arrived here in May last and has since been laid up. Her certificate, granted after an inspection showing that she was equipped to meet all the requirements of law regulating the carrying of passengers, expired in June last. Her master, Capt. John Brabazon, in clearing at the Custom House on Monday afternoon, took oath that he was the master of a foreign vessel, clearing without passengers, for Santa Martha, Colombia, with freight or ballast. His outward manifest read, "Water ballast."

As the vessel had not taken on any freight nor sailed with any passengers when detained, it is said that no action is contemplated on these grounds looking to her seizure or condemnation. Thus, while the cargo of the Stranahan may have been intended for her and the men placed aboard her by Tug William A. McCaldin may have intended to sail with her, the transfer of freight had not taken place and the vessel had not sailed, and she escapes with immunity from such action as might have been taken had the Marshal been a little less prompt. Marshals will remain in charge of the ship till her release is secured from either the President or the courts.

None of the anticipated additional arrests of Cubans was made yesterday. Lawyer A. C. Gonzalez, who represents Gen. Garcia and Treasurer Guerra, is looking after the interests also of Bernard J. Bueno. He secured the requisite $1,500 cash bail yesterday morning, and Mr. Bueno was released after a night in Ludlow Street Jail. The hearing in his case was set for 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next, when the cases of Garcia and Guerra also come up. The case of John D. Hart, which was to have been heard yesterday afternoon, was postponed to March 6.

Scores of complaints are being received by Mr. Rubens from Cubans who were of Gen. Garcia's party at the treatment they received at the hands of the Pinkertons who were deputized as United States Marshals. "We have no complaint against the regular Marshals," said Mr. Rubens. "I know them, and they are all good men, but these specials are the ones complained of. They seemed to think that they had a band of desperadoes to grapple with, and flourished their pistols. They searched the men, though they had no search warrants, threatened to break one man's head who asked to see a warrant, and shoved and pushed them about at will. They also broke open lockers and helped themselves to supplies. There will be a reckoning for that."

WERE THEY FILIBUSTERS?

The Case of the Horsa Arrests in the Hands of the Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The case of the United States against J. H. Wiborg, J. P. Petersen, and H. Johansen, the late Captain, first mate, and second mate, respectively, of the steamer Horsa, charged with engaging in a Cuban filibustering expedition, was given to the jury this afternoon. At the adjournment of court the jury had not agreed on a verdict.

Judge Butler, in his charge, said that there were two points for the jury to consider. First, was the expedition organized here? and, second, did the defendants render it assistance with knowledge of the fact? Then, referring to what constitutes a military expedition within the meaning of the statute, Judge Butler held that any combination of men organized here to go to Cuba to make war and provided with arms, constitutes such an enterprise. It is not necessary, the Judge continued, for the men to have been drilled or put in uniform, or to have been organized according to rules governing cavalry, artillery, or infantry. It is not important, the Judge further said, whether such a body intends to make war as an independent organization or in connection with some other body.

Judge Butler was of opinion, however, that where men go in a body to enlist as individuals in a foreign army, they do not constitute a military expedition, and the vessel carrying them can take arms as merchandise.

The Judge then ruled upon the thirteen points presented by counsel for the defendants, probably the most important ruling being an affirmation of the contention that if the aid furnished by the defendants was given beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, (beyond the three-mile limit at sea,) a verdict of acquittal must be rendered.

If the defendants started from Philadelphia ignorant of what they were going to undertake, (and provided the alleged offense was committed on the high seas,) they cannot be convicted; if they had knowledge of the expedition, they are guilty. Judge Butler significantly said that it would seem to the Court to be free from reasonable doubt that the Horsa's passengers constituted a "military expedition." This assertion was qualified, however, by a declaration that the responsibility of determining whether or not the enterprise in question was such an expedition, rested entirely with the jury. The Judge questioned the probability of the defendants risking themselves and the steamer by transporting an expedition, if all arrangements had not been made before the Horsa left Philadelphia.

In conclusion, the Court directed that to convict the accused the jury must consider the evidence against them as being entirely clear, and instructed them not to be influenced by sympathy or prejudice. "We have nothing to do with the insurrection," Judge Butler said, "and all you have to determine is whether the statute has been violated."

TO ASK AID FOR CUBA.

Appeal Will Now Be Made for Funds from Americans.

The plan of Fidel G. Pierra, Chairman of the Cuban Committee on Publicity, who also attends to the finances of the Cuban organization in this city, to invite American assistance of a monetary character, is taking definite shape. Mr. Pierra said yesterday:

"I have decided with my friends to ask the American people for support—material support. We have depended on our own countrymen up to this time, but we are getting poor now. If each of the American people contributed five cents, on a basis of 70,000,000 population, we would have $3,500,000. But we need only $1,000,000. It is now our purpose to organize committees in all the cities, and we expect that many will want to organize committees to work privately, and others to work in a public way.

"We shall have to ask for contributions in the name of Cuba for helping the Cuban cause, and we hope that the papers will take it up and receive contributions, and that clubs, political, social, and otherwise, will take an interest in the work.

"We hope to make the interest general throughout the country. Small contributions will, in that way, amount to a great deal."

FUNERAL OF CORONER O'MEAGHER.

Remains Escorted by Meagher's Irish Brigade and Veteran Corps.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Coroner William O'Meagher took place at St. Bonica's Church, Seventy-ninth Street, near First Avenue, yesterday. The remains were escorted from his late residence, 422 East Eighty-fourth Street, by the veterans of Meagher's Irish Brigade, the veteran corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, and the Celtic Medical Club, and the members of Shields Post, G. A. R.

At the church a solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated, the Rev. Father James Dougherty, rector of the church, was the celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Michael J. Walsh as Deacon, and the Rev. Father Lanies as Sub-Deacon. The congregation was so large as to almost fill the great auditorium. There were many beautiful floral pieces.

After the services in the church, the remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, at Flatbush, for interment. The funeral procession included the organizations of which the deceased was a member. The pall bearers were, Gen. O'Beirne, Chief of Police Conlin, former Street Cleaning Commissioner James S. Coleman, Major John R. Nugent, Col. Rafferty, Col. Mulhall, former Health Officer William T. Jenkins, former Coroner Edward Knox, Col. James Quinlan, Gen. Michael Kerwin, Col. Richard Birmingham, and Edward T. Reynolds, Chief Clerk of the Coroners' office.

Among others present were Recorder John W. Goff, Dr. John Dwyer, Judge Fitzgerald, Coroners Dobbs and Hoeber, Coroner's Physicians O'Hanlon, Weston, and Donlin, former Coroner Lewis W. Schultze, Major Dowling and former Street Cleaning Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan.

GAVE THE RIGGERS A SCARE.

The Stranded J. B. Walker Threatened to Heel Over.

The American ship J. B. Walker, which is ashore on Liberty Island, cut a curious caper yesterday. The storm which stranded the ship carried her well up on the beach, and for several weeks she has been there, with her port side toward the shore, and most heeled to port, at an angle of 20 degrees.

Ten riggers were at work sending down the top hawser of the ship yesterday, and a number of men employed by the Chapman Wrecking Company were engaged in discharging the ballast into a lighter. All but forty tons had been discharged, when suddenly the hull gave a premonitory creak, and the ship gained an even keel for a moment, and then lurched heavily to starboard. The masts described an arc of 240 degrees, and the riggers, thinking that she was going to capsize altogether, scrambled hastily down the shrouds. When they reached the deck the ship was careened at such a sharp angle that the men could not be induced to go aloft again.

During the afternoon the Chapman Company anchored a derrick alongside, and got powerful tackle fast to the vessel, to prevent her heeling further.

Hearings Before Mayor Strong.

The Mayor will give several hearings on bills that have passed both houses of the Legislature next week. There will be hearings Monday on the bill to extend the time for building the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge, the Reservoir bill, the bill for the protection of the Croton water supply, and the bill concerning the disposition of the records of the old Superior Court. The bill for additional clerks in the Special Sessions, the bill for the protection of Battery Park, and the bill for exempting from taxation religious corporations in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards will be considered Tuesday.

There will be hearings Wednesday on the bill for the additional Civil District Courts, the bill taking the toll off bicycles on the Brooklyn Bridge, the bill to amend the code of Criminal Procedure, and the bill providing that Wardens shall pay over fees directly to the Controller.

Return of Archbishop Corrigan.

Archbishop Corrigan arrived at the diocesan residence, on Madison Avenue, late Wednesday night, after his annual trip to the Bahama Islands. The diocese under Archbishop Corrigan's control is the largest in the Eastern Hemisphere and necessitates his making an extended annual tour of inspection.

The Archbishop looks well and in improved health. He speaks with gratification of the difficult work being done on the islands by the Bruedictive Missionaries, who have charge of the church work there.

During the Archbishop's stay at the Bahamas he administered confirmation to several hundred persons. The Archbishop also spent some time with his brother, who owns and cultivates a large orange grove in Florida.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Friday
February 28-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

WOULD PROTECT ITS LOAN

Knickerbocker Trust's Action Against Newman Erb and Others.

ASKS FOR A PERMANENT INJUNCTION

Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Case Argued—The Ground Taken by the Defendants.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, listened to arguments yesterday for and against the injunction order granted by Justice Miles Beach a week ago in favor of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of this city, restraining Newman Erb, Henry A. V. Post, Henry K. McHarg, Thomas Carmichael, and the Atlanta, Knoxville, and Northern Railway Construction Company from assigning or pledging or otherwise disposing of their rights in the property of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company, on which the plaintiff trust company claims to have a first lien, through a loan made to the defendants of $92,500 for the purpose of securing the purchase of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad.

The loan was made last November to Messrs. Post, McHarg, Carmichael, and Erb, who, it is alleged, called on the officers of the Knickerbocker Trust Company and represented that they composed an authorized Committee of Reorganization of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad, and that, under decrees of the United States court, the road had been ordered to be sold under foreclosure of a mortgage, that they wished to purchase the road at the sale, which was to be held in Atlanta, Ga., and that they wanted to borrow $92,500 to make the cash deposit required by the court.

The defendants satisfied President Maclay of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of their responsibility, and the loan was made to them on Nov. 23, 1895. The company took a note for the loan at 6 per cent. interest, and an agreement was made that the defendants should deposit with the company all the securities under their control, and that the loan should be in the nature of a first lien on their rights arising from the purchase of the railroad property. By the terms of a further agreement it was understood that the property of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company should be bought in the names of H. K. McHarg and Thomas Carmichael, as Trustees, and they were to hold the property and the bonds under the control of the committee for the benefit of the trust company and to secure the loan made, and also to provide such sums as might be necessary to complete the purchase of the road. It was also understood by the plaintiff that certain claims of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company for money previously advanced to the Reorganization Committee should be subordinated to the claim of the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Each of the members of the committee further pledged himself in $10,000 toward the repayment of the loan. The loan has not been repaid, and on behalf of the Knickerbocker Trust Company it is claimed that the so-called Committee on Reorganization had acted without authority, that they have not complied with the terms of the agreement on which the loan was made; that the road was bid in by the New-York Car Trust Investment Company, and that the bid was subsequently assigned to the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railway Construction Company, and that, by this action, the claim of the plaintiff was virtually repudiated.

Julian T. Davies of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, who appeared on behalf of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, asked that the injunction order be continued, and made permanent. He explained the circumstances under which the loan of $92,500 had been obtained from the company. He said that it was distinctly understood by the officers of the company, that the loan was to be in the nature of a first lien upon any property or rights that were acquired by the purchase of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad, and that it should be preferred above any and all other claims. He asserted that there had been an attempt at misrepresentation, and an attempt to change the conditions of the loan by imposing on William B. Randall, a clerk in the employ of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, who had been entrusted with the matter of closing up the loan, in the absence of President Maclay, by the interpolation of the words, "and such sums as might be necessary to complete the purchase of the property," so as to give a divided interest in the property of the railroad when acquired by the committee.

After the Marietta and North Georgia Road was purchased, the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railway Construction was organized, and the road was turned over to this new company, and, therefore, the lawyer declared, what was actually the property of the plaintiff, and had been paid for with its money, was turned over to another corporation without any security or consideration. The right of the Knickerbocker Trust Company to a first lien on the property was perfect, said Mr. Davies, and the company which was formed to take over this property, was entirely irresponsible. It had no means to pay off this loan with interest, which is all the plaintiff demanded, or to give such a declaration of trust as should secure the right to a first lien on the property or rights acquired by the borrowers.

George D. Mumford, who appeared on behalf of the defendants, said that his clients denied every allegation of fraud or misrepresentation made by the plaintiff. The allegation of fraud, he said, was an afterthought. It was not intended by the defendants that the loan should be considered a first lien on the property or acquired rights. He asserted that the Knickerbocker Trust Company was one of the parties to a syndicate for the purchase of the Marietta and North Georgia Road, the defendants agreeing to furnish $10,000 each, and the company to furnish $52,500, but the company was also to provide the cash for the venture. Each of the defendants, he admitted, was indebted to the trust company in $10,000, and they stood ready to pay this sum, but the company would not accept this payment.

The action of the defendants in disposing of the property of the road to the construction company, Mr. Mumford said, was known to the plaintiff and was not objected to. The Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railway Construction Company, he said, was incorporated for the purpose of acquiring the property of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad, with the knowledge of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and the plan for the reorganization of the road was submitted to the officers of that company. They, however, wanted the capital stock of the construction company to be placed in their hands, with the absolute power to dispose of it, and demanded that a Board of Directors, to be nominated by them, should be chosen. If the loan had been obtained by false pretenses, each of the defendants was individually responsible, the lawyer declared, and the plaintiff had an absolute remedy at law, without an injunction being granted. Should the injunction be granted, he said, the plan of reorganization would be rendered void and great loss would be entailed on the defendant.

James Dunne also argued in behalf of the defendants, and, after Mr. Davies had secured permission to present additional affidavits on Saturday, Justice Andrews took the papers which were handed up and reserved his decision.

Trinidad Brings Mr. Johnson's Body.

The ody of Cuthertt Slocum Johnson, who killed himself on board the yacht Yampa on Feb. 20 while that vessel lay in port at the Bermudas, was brought to this city yesterday on board the steamship Trinidad. The Coroner's jury which investigated the case found "that the deceased came to his death by a pistol discharged by his own hand while suffering intense pain, causing temporary insanity."

Mr. Johnson was from this city, where he was a prominent member of the New-York Yacht Club. He was twenty-seven years old. He was a guest on board the Yampa, R. Suydam Palmer's yacht.

Blame for the Lamington's Stranding.

The board of inquiry which has been investigating the case of the British steamship Lamington, which was stranded on the Great South Beach Feb. 4, rendered its decision yesterday. The British Consul General, who was a member of the board, said that, as a result of the inquiry, it had been decided to suspend Capt. Duff's license for three months. First Officer Smith was censured for incorrect entries made in the log book of the Lamington.

SAYS HE IS POWERLESS.

Mayor Wurster Shirks Blame for Excise Violations—A Committee's Plain Talk to Him.

Mayor Wurster was visited Monday by a delegation of clergymen from the Eastern District of Brooklyn, who urged him to enforce the excise law. After they departed he told the newspaper reporters what had transpired at the conference.

It is said Mayor Wurster did not make public the entire interview. W. A. Layton, Chairman of the delegation, is anxious that the matter be given the fullest publicity.

Mr. Layton said the Mayor called attention to the fact that he had been visited by a committee of 50 clergymen, then 200 women had called upon him, and he was beseiged every Monday by committees on the Sunday closing question.

"He did not understand it, he said," Mr. Layton continued, "and wondered if this was a Democratic scheme to embarrass the administration. He wanted to know why we did not visit Mayor Boody during his incumbency, and when informed that some of us had, and that Mayor Schieren had also heard from us, he said: 'Well, I have heard nothing about it.'

"He expressed himself in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday excise law, and we asked if he would instruct Commissioner Welles to command his officers to enforce it.

"He replied: 'Commissioner Welles has been appointed to enforce the laws; I expect him to do his duty. He has taken oath of office to do so. He has full charge of his department, and if I made any specific demand he might tell me to mind my business.'

"We then said: 'Mr. Mayor, we had supposed your oath of office meant something. You pledged yourself to enforce the laws of this municipality. Will you kindly tell us the significance of your oath?'

"He replied: 'I swore to enforce the laws, and have appointed my heads of departments for that purpose; this is as far as I can go. If they fail to do their duty, having once appointed them, I have no redress, except for explicit violation of law. I have no power of removal.'

"The committee called the Mayor's attention to the visit a committee of clergymen paid him during his campaign. When this committee asked him his position upon the excise question, the Republican candidate said:

"'I am a member of a Christian church. With Chauncey Depew, I believe in a New-England Sabbath, and if elected I will do all in my power to enforce the law. If I do not do so, I shall deserve to be impeached.'

"'I recall the visit of these gentlemen,' the Mayor said, 'but do not think I said exactly that. I think they have put words in my mouth.'

"We answered, 'This, Sir, is a mater between you and that committee. We quote them; they affirm that they correctly quote you. Whether they quote you correctly or not, the public announcement of this interview gained for you many votes in the Seventeenth Ward.'"

The committee presented Mayor Wurster with the following:

Whereas, There is no principle more vital to civic life than the necessity of obedience to law, and no duty more plain than that those who are placed in authority should enforce it, and

Whereas, There is a law in this State expressly forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday and declaring that those who thus sell are guilty of misdemeanor, and

Whereas, There is no exception made or implied in the law that its sale shall be lawful if done behind closed doors or without public disturbance, and

Whereas, There is abundant evidence that this law is constantly violated in this city and in this ward of the city, to the detriment of public morals and the proper quiet of the first day of the week, which the laws of the State enjoin and when we believe to be for the good of the entire community; and

Whereas, The permitted and unrestrained violation of law tends to the degradation of law and fosters a spirit which, in its logical and practical outcome, is anarchistic, and

Whereas, There is no reason why that class of our fellow-citizens who are engaged in the liquor traffic should have immunity from obedience to law or privileges which are extended to no other class, and

Whereas, The violation of this law tends to crime and pauperism and disorder; and

Whereas, It has been proved that the law can be enforced in our great cities and with beneficent results; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as citizens of the Seventeenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, do earnestly call upon our fellow-citizens to obey the law of the State in the interests of order, morality, and good government; that we respectfully ask the Mayor and Police Commissioner of the city to use the authority which is vested in them and enforce the obedience of this as all other laws of the State, and that we pledge them our hearty support in the discharge of this sacred duty of their offices as citizens, and, cherishing the good name of our city and loving order, do insist that this city shall be free from the reproach under which it now lies as willing to allow the violation of the law and so declare no pretense of political necessity shall have any weight with us in our insistance that the law shall be enforced and that our determination is not to cease our efforts until this end is reached, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Mayor.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday and denied renewals of licenses to James H. Wynne, 449 Court Street; Patrick H. Gunn, 741 Fourth Avenue; Obermeyer & Liebmann, 959 Fourth Avenue; Jacob Witman, 154 Johnson Avenue; John Schafft, 28 Montrose Avenue; Wright Brothers, 366 Hudson Avenue; August Schwanberg, 147 Van Brunt Street, and John H. Lamke, 134 Greene Avenue.

The licenses were refused because the stores are within 200 feet of schools and churches. The Commissioners have a number of cases under consideration, and more licenses will be refused to-day. There are 349 saloons within the 200-foot limit.

BANK PRESIDENTS MEET MR. KILBURN.

Dinner at the Metropolitan Club to the New Superintendent of Banks.

Bank and trust company Presidents of this city had an opportunity last evening to meet F. D. Kilburn, the new State Superintendent of Banks. Mr. Kilburn was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Metropolitan Club. The following gentlemen had been invited to meet him:

John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company; F. D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company; J. Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank; Charles S. Fairchild, President of the New-York Security and Trust Company; Stephen Baker, President of the Manhattan Company Bank; Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, President Mercantile Trust Company; W. H. Kimball, National Bank Examiner; Scott Foster, President People's Bank; H. B. Brundrett, President Pacific Bank; S. G. Payne, President Seaboard National Bank; R. Hamilton, Vice President of the Bowery Bank; E. O. Leech, Cashier National Union Bank; W. H. Perkins, President Bank of America; John I. Waterbury, President Manhattan Trust Company; R. L. Edwards, President of Bank of the State of New-York; W. A. Nash, President Corn Exchange Bank; R. G. Rolston, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; H. W. Cannon, President Chase National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, President Fourth National Bank; F. P. Olcott, President Central Trust Company. The dinner was given by A. B. Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank.

Republicans to Dine To-night.

The annual dinner of the St. Nicholas Republican Club will be held to-night at the Hotel Empire, Sixty-third Street and the Boulevard. Covers will be laid for 300 persons. The National colors and palms and flowers will form the decorations. The toasts will be: "National Republicanism," United States Senator O. H. Platt of Connecticut; "State of New-York," Controller James A. Roberts; "The American Doctrine," United States Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska; "Maritime Warfare," Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy; "Republicanism Militant," the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell; "City of New-York," Mayor William L. Strong; "Republican League," Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton; "County Organization," Edward Lauterbach; "Newspaper in Politics," Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg.

Abraham Gruber will act as toastmaster. The Dinner Committee comprises Isaac W. Caulfield, Chairman; James King Duffy, Robert Jackson, John C. Milligan, Edward A. Sumner, Lawrence Winters, Abraham Gruber, David S. Owen, and M. Maurice Eckstein.

Millionaire Roberts Must Explain.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Feb. 27.—Robert Dowling, a butler, employed by Millionaire C. R. Roberts at Oakdale, appeared before Justice Stolworthy and claimed he had been discharged without the full amount of wages due him. Dowling said a piece of silverware was missing, and Mr. Roberts blamed him for its disappearance and withheld $28 of his wages. A summons was served on Mr. Roberts to-day. The hearing will take place to-morrow.

Mr. Roberts's residence is one of the finest on the south side of Long Island. It adjoins William K. Vanderbilt's Idle Hour.

RIGHT WAY TO CUT MEATS

A Novel Lecture Given in the Teachers College.

ROOM TURNED INTO BUTCHER'S STALL

Five Assistants with White Aprons and Keen Knives Gave Object Lessons.

A portion of the Teachers College, Morningside Heights, was converted into a butcher's shop yesterday afternoon. The occasion was a talk and practical demonstration on the cutting of meats, given under the direction of the domestic science department.

The lady students had evidently invited their friends, for the large lecture hall was crowded. Notebooks were much in evidence, and the demonstrator gracefully paused half a dozen times to answer the questions of anxious "bargain-hunters."

The butcher's stall was complete in every detail. From the hooks were suspended half a dozen carcasses, which, while the demonstrator talked, soon became transformed into juicy prime roasts, saddles, or toothsome steaks. The lecturer, Charles O'Connor, was assisted by five experts wearing spotless aprons. He is employed by a local firm, and did not forget to invite his hearers around to inspect his employer's establishment.

The first demonstration was made with the fore quarters of a steer. The unwieldly section was placed on a table, and under the dexterous slashes of the blushing assistant soon assumed more recognizable proportions. First a cut was made through the centre.

"Here," said the demonstrator, "is the shoulder clod. It is excellent for stewing, and is worth 9 cents a pound. Next we have the shin, or first joint, good for making soup, and can be sold for 7 cents.

"Now we have reached the brisket," exhibiting a large piece, "and it is in good demand. The price is only 6 cents a pound, but it is admirable for corning purposes. From it we now remove a piece adapted for boiling purposes, and a bargain at 8 cents. Then we get a plate roast good for corning, or as a pot roast. It is worth 6 cents a pound.

"We have now left nine ribs, admirable for roasting. The remaining four are of the 'chuck' variety, and can be utilized for steaks or roasts, worth 9 cents a pound. The eighth rib is almost prime, and is cheap at 12 cents. The seventh rib is almost prime. Those who buy prime beef would save money by buying this rib, as it sells for 14 cents.

"Here we have the second and third cuts. The pieces are well mixed with fat, and are quoted at 16 cents. There is then the tenth or chuck rib roast, admirable for poor people, and selling for 8 cents. Now we reach a chuck steak, free from bone, and quoted at the same figure.

"Next we have the chuck itself. It is near the neck, and contains really good steaks. From the standpoint of economy they are a good purchase.

"The butcher himself," he added, confidentially, "knows a good thing, and he often takes one of them home. Now we reach the chuck pot roast—hard to beat, at 6 cents, and get the top chuck used for the same purposes, and worth from 7 to 8 cents. Last of all here is the joke, a good soup meat, and sought at 7 cents. If you want 'the remnants,' in the vernacular of the butcher, they can be had for 6 cents. Yet again there is a piece on the butt of the neck, sold as low as 3 cents."

While the lecturer, who seemed to have mastered the carving art, paused to breathe, his assistants laid the hind quarters of the same animal on the dissecting table. The room began to appear more and more like a stall, the various "chucks" and other pieces having found resting places on iron hooks.

"This," said Mr. O'Connor, the lecturer, confidentially, as he put his hand on the hind quarters, "is the most expensive part of the steer. My assistant, you see, is now separating the flank from the loin."

Then there was a wheezing of saws, an echo from the cleavers, and the operation was over.

"This is a top flank," the lecturer went on. "It is excellent for stewing, is juicy, and can be used as a pot roast. Butchers use it themselves—a good recommendation. It cannot be beaten at 7 cents a pound, and don't forget that it can also be used for corning purposes."

Mr. O'Connor paused until the note taking had ceased.

"Next we have the flank steak. It is full of blood. You see, it is cut on the grain, or, as the ladies say, 'on the bias.' It sells for 10 cents. Remember, I am always speaking of pounds.

"This leg here makes good soup. Bone and all, it sells for 5 cents. In filling orders our establishment will, if requested, remove the bones. Please to recollect that there will be no loss, as we deliver them with the order. All purchases are counter-checked and reweighed, so you are sure to get the bones.

"Now, the carver is removing the kidneys, which are embedded in fat. If they are free from spots, they are healthy. Twelve cents. Next he will completely separate the rump from the loin. The rump is used for corning. If you take it all, the price will be nine cents, but if you only insist on the top, then the charge will be one cent more.

"Here you see is the round steak. It is all meat, free from bone, not so tender as sirloin, but if well cooked will give satisfaction. It sells for fourteen cents. Next is the 'round,' probably weighing ten pounds, and is used for à la mode purposes. Then there is the horseshoe pot roast, on the round nearest the leg. The meat is a little harder, but goes for eight cents. This next, the bottom round, is in demand for corning purposes at thirteen cents. Next the horseshoe end there is good material for soup, and worth six cents.

"Next, we have the butt, or top sirloin. It is almost free from bone, and can be used for steaks. But now we are in the domain of far-famed sirloin. These next few cuts are worth fourteen cents, and afterward the round-bone sirloin, very tender, and quoted at sixteen. Then comes the first sirloin-bone sirloin, worth just two cents more a pound. There are only four in the carcass. The price with the bone is eighteen cents, and without the bone, two cents more."

A stout, red-faced assistant allowed the proceedings to come to a standstill until he had industriously whetted his carvers.

"Here, ladies," resumed the expert, "is the hipbone steak. All parts are tender, but it is not as economical a purchase as the sirloin. It sells 'trimmed' for 18 cents. Next we remove the hipbone, and we reach the porterhouse—worth 22 cents. Here we can detach a ten-pound roast, valued at the same figure. Next to the rib is the Delmonico roast, equally good in steaks, and worth 20 cents."

The anatomical weaknesses of a calf, or "veal," as the butcher called the carcass, were then laid bare. The ladies were initiated into the mysteries of preparing a "stuffed shoulder," and learned something new about veal cutlets.

The pièce de résistance, however, was the artistic dressing of a sheep, and afterward of a lamb. The chief assistant and his deputies evidently knew their business. The fore quarters were first slashed from end to end.

"Buy your mutton that way," began the demonstrator, "because you will save money. The price is only 8 cents. Meat improves the longer it is kept." Then, significantly: "We store them free in our refrigerators, and when a customer wants any portion of his purchase all he has to do is to send for it.

"Here is a rack of mutton. Makes excellent chops, and only 14 cents.

"Ah, next we have the famous French chop, worth 2 cents more.

"The short fore quarters go at 5 cents and the fore quarters alone will cost you 7 cents. The rack, after the shoulder is removed, can be used for stews, and is only 3 cents," he said, recalling memories of boarding houses.

"This is a saddle of mutton, weighing about ten pounds, worth 20 cents. Very choice. Now, this leg of mutton possesses virtues, but it brings 11 cents less.

"Always buy a side of lamb. You will pay 9 cents, and save money. The hind quarters will cost 11 cents. The fore quarters can be bought at 8 cents, but the short fore quarters can be purchased for only 6 cents.

"These French lamb chops are delicious, yes; but people must have them at 18 cents."

The carving of a hog was the last item on the programme.

GREWSOME TALES FOR THE MAYOR.

Field Day for Cranks at the City Hall—One Woman Tells of Having Her Head Cut Off.

The Mayor's Office is visited every day by one or more "cranks." Yesterday was field day for them. One crank was a German woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Kohls. She had a number of letters and photographs, which she left for the Mayor, when she was told by Policeman Fennell that she could not see him. One photograph was that of a man and woman. Mrs. Kohls said the man was a barber who killed all his customers by cutting their throats, and that the woman killed men with fire and poison. Then there was a picture of a woman who, according to Mrs. Kohls, poured oil over women and burned them to death; another of a man who was recently buried, and taken out of his grave alive the next day.

Mrs. Kohls was still in the ante-room of the Mayor's office when two other curious characters arrived. They were both women, and one was very well dressed, in deep mourning. The other gave her name as Mrs. Vanderstyne of Elizabeth, N. J. She informed the policeman she had called to tell the Mayor that her husband had cut her head off, put it in a box, and thrown it into a lake. She wanted to see what the Mayor could do about the matter. Mrs. Kohls listened to this story, and it seemed to excite her very much.

Policeman Fennell calmed his queer visitors as much as possible, and explained that the Mayor was too busy to see them. Mrs. Kohls left a letter for the Mayor, and then went out. She is said to live in Jersey City.

The woman in black, whose name could not be learned, succeeded in getting in to see the Mayor, for the policeman noticed nothing unusual about her.

She at first began to talk to Col. Strong about some real estate transaction in which she said her husband had swindled her. Very soon, however, she became very much excited, and talked rather hysterically. Just then Tax Commissioner Sutro arrived, and the Mayor invited him to hear the woman's story. She said, however, that she would not talk with men around listening to her. Finally Mr. Sutro asked her to write to him or call at his office, and tell him her story and he would do what he could in the matter. Then she went outside and waited half an hour for Mr. Sutro, but she finally got tired and went away.

The old gentleman who wants the present City Hall raised up on stilts, and who has made a plan of it, also called at the Mayor's Office yesterday. He is a frequent visitor there. He thinks the high buildings going up around the City Hall Park are shutting out too much light from the Hall, and that the building should be hoisted on stilts.

BROUGHT A SCHOONER'S CREW

ALGONQUIN TOOK OFF THE MEN ON THE HATTIE C. KERLIN.

The Abandoned Vessel Boarded by a Crew from a Smack—Vessels Put in at Bermuda.

The Clyde Line steamship Algonquin, which reached Quarantine late Wednesday night, came up to the city yesterday. The vessel had on board Capt. Thomas Dutch and seven of the crew of the schooner Hattie C. Kerlin, which was abandoned off Hatteras on Feb. 25.

The Kerlin was from Savannah, for Baltimore, lumber laden. The great storm which raged off Hatteras from Feb. 16 to Feb. 21 is now a matter of history. It transferred many good vessels to the list of derelicts, and among others the Kerlin. The schooner fell in with the hurricane on Feb. 16, broke her rudder, sprung a leak, and drifted helplessly for a week. The crew had become utterly exhausted by ceaseless labor at the pumps, it requiring incessant toil to prevent the vessel from foundering, and when the steamship El Rio was sighted, on Feb. 23, signals of distress were displayed. The Clyde Lin'e new steamship Comanche was sighted at the same time. The El Rio was asked to report the condition of the schooner, and the Comanche, ranging near, was asked for assistance. Capt. Dutch had not been able to take an observation for a week, and did not know where he was. The Comanche gave him his position, and advised him to go under the land and anchor. The weather was thick, and the schooner felt her way in with the lead, and anchored when soundings showed six fathoms.

"We lay at anchor all day Monday," said Capt. Dutch, yesterday, "and in sight of a life-saving station. Our flags of distress were kept flying, but no attention was paid to them. Tuesday morning the wind came out from the northwest, and a heavy sea began running, washing the decks fore and aft; the crew was completely worn out, and the pumps were giving out. At noon the steamer Laurada came near, and spoke to us, but made no attempt to rescue, and passed on. The sea at the time was heavy, and we could not get out our boats. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon we sighted the steamer Algonquin, which came to our assistance, and offered to take us off. We then decided to leave, for fear the cable would part and the vessel be driven on shore."

A dispatch from Kitty Hawk, N. C., received Wednesday, says that after the schooner was abandoned she was boarded by a crew from the smack Emily P. Wright. The dispatch added that the vessel would be taken to Norfolk.

Advices received from Bermuda yesterday show that a number of vessels have been forced to put in there by stress of weather. The American schooner Jeanie Lippitt, from Philadelphia for St. Lucia, met the storm on Feb. 20, and put into Bermuda a wreck aloft, and two of her men missing, having been washed overboard. She was joined there by the British brig Ida Rand, which was towed into port leaking badly, and much damaged by the storm.

The American schooner Carrie A. Buckham, from Fernandina for Guadaloupe, had to jettison her deck load of lumber and put into Bermuda to obtain medical assistance for her mate, whose leg had been broken. The Norwegian bark Schweigaard, from Georgia for Germany, reached Bermuda on Feb. 14, having sprung a leak during a storm encountered soon after leaving port.

SAYS IT'S A TRUMPED-UP CHARGE.

Intimation that Breen, the Alleged Irish Embezzler, Is a Fenian.

The hearing in the case of David Breen, who is wanted in Dublin, Ireland, for alleged embezzlement committed while he was Superintendent of the Fruit Market in that city, was resumed before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. The defense has intimated all along that Breen is really wanted by the British Government for political purposes. The matter came up again yesterday, when Lawyer Keane of the defense asked: "Do you know whether Mr. Breen is a Fenian?"

"I object," exclaimed Lawyer Fox of the prosecution.

"Really, I don't see the materiality of all this," said Commissioner Shields in sustaining the objection.

"I do; it's a trumped-up charge," retorted Lawyer Keane.

Consul General Percy Louderson of England was an attentive listener at the hearing, which was adjourned until next Monday morning.

Arrested for Another's Board Bill.

Ex-Supervisor William E. French of the Twenty-fourth Ward, Brooklyn, was arrested by Detective Kelly of the Central Office squad Wednesday night on the complaint of Sylvanus Crook, proprietor of a hotel in Baltimore, who charged Mr. French with failing to pay a board bill of $40.

Mr. French was arraigned before Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, yesterday and was discharged because the Justice ascertained that he was arrested because he had not paid another person's board bill.

Priprietor Crook said that Mr. French became responsible for another guest, who ran up a board bill of $40 and then disappeared.

SPIRITS BAD MANAGERS

The Rev. Mr. Allen Comments on Their Achievements.

HE AROUSES THE IRE OF BELIEVERS

Other Things, Too, Disturbed the Serenity of the Second Day's National Meeting of Spiritualists.

The proceedings of the mass convention of Spiritualists, in the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden, yesterday were not as smooth as they were interesting. The Spiritualists of this city turned out in large numbers, and the three sessions of the convention were attended by about 2,000 persons.

Women were in the majority. Barely a score of men was there. The women were mostly dressed in black, and fully two-thirds of them wore widow's weeds. There were no young men. The male representatives, without exception almost, were white haired and venerable looking. Although there was a certain amount of singing, the proceedings were decidedly lugubrious. There seemed to be no joyous side to the convention.

Many Spiritualists noted with annoyance at the afternoon session that among the scheduled speakers was Mrs. Williams. Only a few months ago the papers were filled with accounts of an exposé of Mrs. Williams in Paris. She, however, did not speak, it being announced that she was ill. Another event which disturbed the spiritual atmosphere of the meeting and made the "mediums" and "sensitives" fairly shiver was the reading of a paper written by the Rev. T. Ernest Allen of Boston. Mr. Allen was not present to read the paper himself.

"The ministers always take up most of the time," Mrs. Richmond told the audience, "but this time, although we have escaped the long address, Mr. Allen has sent us a paper which we cannot afford to lose. Mr. Allen is the editor of The Psychological Review of Boston. Perhaps Mr. Dawson will give us the benefit of the paper in condensed form."

Miles M. Dawson read the paper in full. It was divided into first, second, third, fourth, and fifth parts, and "sixth and finally." When Mr. Dawson came at length to "sixth and finally" there was a burst of applause. It was too soon, however, for "sixth and finally" introduced a peroration which proved to be as long as the whole thing. There were frequent interruptions and signs of dissent. They increased as the reading proceeded. The paper by Mr. Allen was entitled "The Mission of Spiritualism and How to Realize It."

One of the sentences in it that evoked vigorous signs of dissatisfaction was: "A very large majority of all the representative phenomena published by the spiritualistic press is utterly unworthy of credence."

The words descended on the audience like a shell in the midst of a peaceful village. Before the listeners had fully recovered there came another surprise in this language:

"If the spirits have run the movement so far they have well-nigh succeeded in running it into the ground."

Hissing was heard all over the hall. Another sentiment that made the audience fairly tremble with annoyance, read thus:

"Phenomena should never be given at the same time as sermons or lectures. Then, when phenomena are presented, the medium must conform to a higher standard than at present obtains, and the mediums must not be known to have been guilty of fraud."

When Mr. Dawson concluded the reading of Mr. Allen's paper there was an oppressive silence. Mrs. Richmond rose calmly and advanced to the front of the platform.

"Mr. Dawson was a hero," she began, quietly, "to read that paper, and we can readily understand why Mr. Allen did not come to read it himself. There need be no reply to this deliberate insult to every Spiritualist in the United States. Mr. Allen is a Unitarian minister. His letter informed me he had just resigned his pastorate. If he preached the kind of Spiritualism in his pulpit that he has written in his paper, I don't wonder he resigned."

This seemed to relieve the feelings of the audience, for every one howled and applauded. But Mr. Allen's paper and Mrs. Williams's name were not the only incidents that set the astral waves in a flutter.

About the middle of the afternoon session a man far back in the hall sprang to his feet and waved his arms. His hair was gray and his face was clean shaven. He probably was the youngest man in the audience.

"I want to be heard," he began in a shrill voice.

"Sit down!"

"Order!"

"Shut up!"

Cries were heard even in the galleries, but the man continued heedlessly.

"I am a stranger here. I have an important announcement to make. I am not antagonistic to your cause, and I will take only sixty seconds."

Here he stood on his chair and grew bolder.

"If you want only sixty seconds," began Mrs. Richmond, but without waiting for her to finish, the man saw his advantage, and jumping from his exalted position, cried:

"Let me on to the platform. I want to see the people and let them see me. I am a live Irishman and—"

The rest of the speech was drowned, and the audience never saw the live Irishman on the platform, because Mrs. Richmond in her sternest voice cried:

"We will proceed with the programme."

The man considered himself squelched, and was not heard from again until the close of the session, when the final prayer was being offered. He then repeated his statements and added:

"I'll make my important announcement next Sunday somewhere else."

The man was Arthur P. Devlin, formerly a Catholic priest. He would say nothing to the reporter about his "important announcement."

The morning session was not eventful. The afternoon session began with the singing of a hymn entitled "Welcome, Angels." The Chairman, Mrs. Cora V. L. Richmond, offered up a prayer, termed on the programme "invocation." The audience then enjoyed a duet and an encore by Dr. F. D. Lawson and another man.

Mrs. Richmond introduced Mrs. Helen L. Palmer as the first speaker, saying: "She has been long and favorably known in Spiritualistic work in New-England, and now promises to make Brooklyn her home."

Mrs. Palmer delivered some startling opinions, saying, among other things: "Spiritualism has done more for mankind in fifty years than Christianity has done in 1,800 years."

At the evening session, resolutions were passed condemning the "unjust imprisonment of Seventh Day Adventists, and the unjust imprisonment of honest mediums for the exercise of their gifts"; also to "demand the repeal of all laws regulating the practice of medicine, because we regard it as a Constitutional right to employ what physicians we please."

A protest was entered against the introduction of God and Jesus Christ into the Constitution of the United States, because "such introduction would disfranchise every free-thinking person in America, and change our secular Government into a union of Church and State."

Fought a Fire Under Difficulties.

A loud explosion on the top floor of the four-story building on the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street early yesterday morning was followed by a blaze, which gave the firemen lots of trouble. They had to contend with frozen hydrants and stiff hose. The explosion sent a shower of bricks and mortar to the street on two policemen, who immediately turned in an alarm.

The firemen broke open the door on Forty-sixth Street, and found Dr. Osbaldeston, his wife, their son, and two daughters, together with a servant, asleep on the third floor. All were got out safely. The fire was confined to the top story. The explosion was probably due to an accumulation of coal gas in an empty room.

To Make Stamford a Port of Entry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A bill creating Stamford, Conn., a port of entry in the customs district of Fairfield was to-day reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar.

THE PIERCE PROSECUTION RESTS.

Superintendent of the Home for Destitute Children to Begin His Defense March 11.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 27.—There was a short session to-day of the investigation by Referee Guernsey into the charges of cruelty preferred against Superintendent James W. Pierce of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children.

There was the usual crowd of spectators in the courtroom, and the Lady Managers of the home were present in full force.

Dr. George H. Magness and Dr. H. V. De Hart were examined as to the result of their examination of Teresa See, George Burgess, and Alfred Jackson. They testified that they found scars of cuts on them. They also found scars on the inside of the right leg of the Rollins boy, who testified at the last session. The doctors found no evidence of a fracture of Jackson's finger, which he testified had been broken by Superintendent Pierce during one of his punishments.

The prosecution then rested its case.

Ex-Judge Mills, for the defense, moved to strike out the testimony of Mrs. Montill, in which she stated what her mother said to her as to something which Mrs. Hoe said to the mother. The motion was granted.

The hearing was adjourned to Wednesday, March 11, at 11 o'clock.

As Superintendent Pierce and some of the Lady Managers of the home were leaving the courtroom they were saluted with insulting remarks by young men and women, ex-inmates of the home. There was talk of seizing and maltreating the Superintendent. Some men went so far as to say he ought to be lynched.

The crowd also vented their rage on John Birch of White Plains, who was accused of being a private detective for the defense.

BROOKLYN'S EXCLUSIVE REPUBLICANS.

They Form a Club and Adopt Anti-Consolidation Resolutions.

The Presidents and Secretaries of the Republican district associations of the Twenty-third Ward, Brooklyn, have formed an association of an exclusive character, and they want the individual members of the party in the ward to pay for their clubhouse and the running expenses. Some of the district associations have promised to pay their share, but others have refused.

At the last meeting of this exclusive set of officers the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Presidents and Secretaries' Association of the Twenty-third Ward, without regard to the individual opinion of its members upon the general question of consolidating the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, are strenuously opposed to what is known as the "Lexow Consolidation bill," now before the Legislature, for the reasons, among others, that it withdraws the determination of most important public interests from the people themselves, and places unlimited power and patronage in the hands of commissions under the influence and control of self-constituted leaders and bosses, whose interests are selfish, and may prove disregardful of the best welfare of the two great municipalities. Entertaining these apprehensions, we urge our representatives in the Legislature strenuously to oppose the passage of the Lexow Consolidation bill.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the representatives of Kings County in the Legislature.

The Twenty-third Ward is strongly in favor of consolidation. The vote on the question in 1894 was; In favor of consolidation, 5,872; against, 4,218; a majority in favor of consolidation of 1,654.

The Presidents and Secretaries of the Republican associations of the ward are opposed to consolidation because it means the loss of political jobs.

COURT HEEDED COMMODORE GERRY.

Sentence Was Suspended on a Prisoner for Whom He Made a Plea.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry was present at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to watch the disposition of the case of Mrs. Annie Pierson, who was charged with conducting a disorderly house at 39 St. Nicholas Avenue.

The woman's husband is a traveling agent. While he was away her conduct was such that neighbors applied to the Gerry society to take charge of the two little children at the house. She pleaded for clemency yesterday, and Mr. Gerry said that, as she would likely be divorced, and had now lost her two children, he thought she had been punished enough. "Your Honors," he said, "if I were sitting on that bench, with this woman before me, a prisoner, I would, under the circumstances, be lenient, and suspend sentence." Mrs. Pierson cried aloud at this point, and her counsel heartily thanked Commodore Gerry. Sentence was suspended.

RUN DOWN BY THE MONITOR.

The New-York Central's Engine Seriously Injures a Man.

MOUNT VERNON, Feb. 27.—The combination car and engine Monitor, having on board John M. Toucey of the New-York Central Railroad and other railroad officials, ran into a horse and wagon at the Mount Vernon Avenue crossing of the Harlem Railroad at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Walter Kaufman, the driver, was thrown some distance.

One of his legs was broken, and he received two severe contusions on the head. He was taken to the Mount Vernon Hospital. The doctors pronounced his condition serious. Kaufman was employed by S. A. Knapp of 113 South Fourth Avenue. He did not see the Monitor, which was south bound, until it was upon him.

The gate at the crossing, it is said, was not closed, as it usually is when trains go by. The horse Kaufman was driving was instantly killed and the wagon

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Strength in the Face of a Couple of Sharp Breaks.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S WEAKNESS

Uncertainty as to Condition of the Property Not Relieved by Official Explanations—Leather Heavy.

THURSDAY, P. M.

In view of the break of 6 points in Baltimore and Ohio and the marked weakness in Leather preferred, the general market showed considerable strength to-day. London was not a factor in speculation. Operations of local traders all this week have been in expectation of a considerable reaction, and as a result the short interest has increased to respectable proportions. At the same time, holders show no disposition to part with their stocks, and it looked toward the close as if the reaction had about run its course.

The trading in Baltimore and Ohio was heavier than ever before recorded on the exchange. It opened a point down at 31, declined to 26, rallied to 28 and closed at 27¼—a net loss of 4¾ points. The weakness in the bonds of the company was equally pronounced, the consolidated 5s being offered at 90, with no bidders, against 111 in December. Rumors of default in March interest on the mortgage of 1872 and of a receivership were current, but were not confirmed. Another story was that Expert Little's examination showed an excess of current liabilities over current assets of about $500,000 more than the amount set forth in the annual reports of the company. The story of the impending default was denied by an officer of the company, but nothing decisive could be elicited regarding the actual condition of the company. President Cowen after the close of business sent out a statement by no means convincing in its general nature. He says that the experts have found "the condition as represented to the Board of Directors," but does not explain that the condition referred to was as of Feb. 1, 1896, and not that as represented in the last annual report. Mr Cowen declined to permit the statement of Feb. 1 last to be made public on the ground that it had been prepared for the private information of the Directors. On Feb. 1 the stock sold above 40; to-day it sold at 26 in this market, and at 25 in Baltimore.

The weakness in Leather preferred was the result of the annual report published yesterday. The stock broke from 64¾ to 61⅜, and closed at the latter price, a net loss of 4 points on sales of over 40,000 shares. There was good buying of both Tobacco and Sugar, although they moved somewhat widely and irregularly. Tobacco gained ⅝ and Sugar lost ⅝ as a result of the day's trading. St. Paul and Louisville were the active stocks in the railway list, and they closed practically unchanged. Rock Island, Burlington, and Northwestern gained fractions. Manhattan moved up 1⅜, to 105¾, and Pacific Mail improved ⅛, having sold in the morning at 30⅛. The differences between the company and the Panama Railway have been adjusted. The general list closed irregularly changed, but only small fractions either way.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $101,640,564; balances, $7,790,540; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $428,975.

Money on call in London, ¾@1 per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅝@68⅝. There were sales of 30,000 ounces at 68⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¼@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54½@55½.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$12,502,184
Exports for same period	12,436,110
Net imports	$66,074
Net exports to date, 1895	25,800,022
Net exports to date, 1894	2,079,320
Net exports to date, 1893	20,682,810

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.87 for 60 days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¾ for 60-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85⅞@$4.86 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—1.25 discount, Boston—15@17 discount, San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Manhattan Consol 1⅜
Or. R. & Nav 1¼
Pitts., C. C. & St. L. pf 1
U. S. Rubber ¾

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf. 3½
At., T. & S. Fé pf., when issued 1
Baltimore & Ohio 4¾
Cleve., L. & W. pf 1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron 1
Laclede Gas pf 1
Lake Shore 1¼
Long Island 2½
Met. Traction 2
Minnesota Iron 1
Rio Grande West. pf 1
Silver bullion certfs 1⅜
St. P. & Omaha pf 2½
U. S. Leather pf 4

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales were $51,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117¾@117½, and $7,000 do., registered, at 117¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	.95	..
4s, r., 1907	109½	110
4s, c., 1907	110	118
4s, r., 1925	117½	117¾
4s, c., 1925	117½	117¾
5s, r., 1904	113¼	114
5s, c., 1904	113¼	114
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ½, to 100½; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 56⅝, and New-York Central, ⅛, to 101. Declined—Louisville & Nashville, ⅜, to 55¼; Union Pacific, ⅜, to 8; Reading, ¼, to 6⅝; Erie, ⅛, to 16⅞; do, second consols, ⅛, to 76½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 17⅛. British consols advanced 5-16, to 109⅞, for both money and the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £318,438 in the week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 63.28 per cent., is now 63.30 per cent., against a decline from 70.70 per cent. to 68.65 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount is unchanged at 2 per cent.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 70c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 22½c for checks.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 39½ pfennigs for 90-day bills.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 2,631,000f in gold and 3,049,000f in silver.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17	18	400
American Cotton Oil pf	64½	64½	64	64	62	65	200
*American Sugar Refineries	118	118⅝	116½	117¾	117¾	117⅞	27,734
*American Sugar Refs. pf	101¾	102	101¾	102	102	102½	325
American Tel. & Cable Co	92	92	92	92	91	94	15
American Tobacco	78	79¼	77½	78¾	78⅝	78⅞	27,017
American Tobacco pf	102	102	102	102	101¼	104	163
Ann Arbor	11	11	11	11	11¼	12	75
Ann Arbor pf	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	27	29½	4
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	17	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	17	17⅜	2,015
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅝	500
Baltimore & Ohio	31	31	26	27¾	27¼	27¾	10,540
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	24	24⅜	432
Canada Southern	50½	50½	50½	50¾	50	50⅝	402
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17½	17½	17¾	17⅝	17⅞	880
Chicago Gas, t. r.	68⅝	68⅞	68¼	68⅝	68⅝	68⅞	2,320
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	79¾	80⅜	79½	80¼	80⅛	80¼	4,048
Chicago & Northwestern	104½	104¾	104⅜	104¾	104½	105	1,200
Chicago & Northwestern pf	147	147	147	147	145	..	20
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	77⅝	78	77¼	77¾	77⅜	77¾	19,474
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	130¼	130¼	129¾	129¾	129½	130½	175
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	73⅜	73⅜	73¼	73⅜	73⅜	73½	3,575
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	37½	38	37⅜	38	38	38¼	1,000
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	89¼	89½	89½	89½	89½	90	165
Cleve., Loraln & Wheel. pf	50⅝	51½	50⅝	51¼	51½	52½	200
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	3½	3½	3½	3½	3	3½	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	33½	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	3	3	3	3	4	600
Consolidated Gas Company	159¼	159¼	159¼	159¾	159	159½	30
Delaware & Hudson	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¼	127¾	40
Delaware, Lack. & Western	161¼	161¼	161¼	161¼	161½	162½	10
Denver & Rio Grande pf	49½	49¾	49¼	49½	49½	49⅞	1,570
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8	8	8	8	7½	9	700
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	2,880
Flint & Père Marquette pf	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	..	..	10
General Electric	32	32½	31¾	32½	32⅜	32½	2,820
Harlem	290	290	290	290	..	..	25
Illinois Central	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	97½	98	300
Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	9½	10	1
Iowa Central pf	36½	38½	36½	36½	36½	37	101
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	18	18	18	18	17	19	100
Laclede Gas	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	23¾	24½	600
Laclede Gas pf	78	78	78	78	77	79	165
Lake Erie & Western pf	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	73¾	75	134
Lake Shore	149½	149½	148¾	148¾	148¾	149⅜	590
Long Island	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	84	370
Louisville & Nashville	54	54¼	53⅜	54	53⅝	54	15,885
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½	10	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	23	23	23	23	23	24	360
Manhattan Consolidated	105	105⅞	104½	105⅜	105⅞	106	1,432
*Metropolitan Traction	105⅝	105⅝	105¼	105¼	105¼	..	280
Minn. & St. Louis	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21	21½	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	52	52	51½	52	52	52½	500
Minnesota Iron	70	70	70	70	69	70½	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	30¼	30⅝	29¾	30⅜	30¾	31¼	1,893
Missouri Pacific	24¼	24⅞	23⅝	24	23¾	23⅞	3,775
*National Lead Company	26	26	25½	25½	25	25½	1,800
*National Lead Company pf	87½	87½	86½	86½	86½	87½	18
National Linseed Oil	17	17	16½	16½	16	18	500
New-Jersey Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	107¾	108	105
New-York Central	97⅞	97⅞	97⅜	97⅞	98	98¼	10
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	510
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	28	28	28	28	28	28½	50
Norfolk & Western	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	3⅜	310
North American	5⅝	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	1,982
Northern Pacific	4½	4½	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅝	200
Northern Pacific pf	16	16¼	15⅞	16	16	16¼	2,512
Ontario & Western	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅝	650
Oregon Railway & Nav	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	11½	13	114
Pacific Mail	30	30½	29¾	30⅛	29½	29⅝	1,350
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	13	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13	3,200
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	18	18	18	18	17½	18	200
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	58½	59	58½	59	58	59	200
Rio Grande Western pf	45½	45½	45	45	45¼	45½	10
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾	200
St. Paul & Omaha	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	42	200
St. Paul & Omaha pf	122	122	122	122	122	124	150
Southern Pacific	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	19½	20	300
Southern Railway	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	10	10¼	1,002
Southern Railway pf	32½	32½	31¾	32	32¼	32¾	2,580
Tennessee Coal & Iron	32¾	32⅝	31½	32¼	32⅜	32¾	5,250
Texas Pacific	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8¾	230
Union Pacific, t. r.	8	8⅛	7⅞	8	7⅞	8⅛	3,177
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	75
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	11	11½	13
*United States Leather	10	10	10	10	9⅞	10	510
*United States Leather pf	64½	64⅝	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	62	40,279
United States Rubber	27½	28¼	27½	28¼	28	28½	400
Wabash pf	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	19	1,270
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	85	84¾	84¾	84½	85	3,712
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11½	11⅞	2,812
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40	40	40	40	37½	40	10
Total sales							216,110

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝	30,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.10	2.15	2.10	2.15	2.10	2.20	200

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 1000	110¼	Cen R & B Co of Ga Collat Gold 5s 10000	100
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2000	71½	Col, H V & Tol 5s 1000	7
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certs 5000	79	Den & R G Imp 5s 1000	80½
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued 35000	80½	E Tenn Re Lien 4-5s 2000	93
Atch, Top & S F Adj 4s When Issued 10000	49¼	H & Tex C G M 4s 15000	70
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Co Certs 1st Inst Pd 55000	27½	Ill Cen, W L 1st 4s 3000	102
20000	27⅝	Iowa Cen 1st 5s 5000	94⅞
15000	27½	Kan Pac 6s D D As 7000	109
10000	27⅝	Ken Gen 1st 4s 1000	88½
2000	27½	Keokuk & D M 1st 2000	107½
5000	27¾	Knox & Ohio 1st 2000	114
5000	27½	L G L of St L 1st 5s 1000	94⅜
15000	27⅝	L S & M So D Bds 500	108½
Balt & O 5s 1885-1925 10000s20F	93	L S & M So 2d Coup 1000	119⅜
Brook Elev 1st 3000	100	Lex Av & Pav F 1st 3000	115⅞
Brook Elev 2d 5000	70	L R & M 1st T C Cts 2000	32
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 12000	100½	Louis & Nash 5s 2000	100
Buff & Sus 1st 5s 5000	100	Lo, N A & Chi G M 1000	73⅜
Can So 1st Gtd 2000	108½	Man Ry Con 4s 1000	98¾
Cen N J G M 5s 4000	119½	Met Elev 1st 1000	118
Registered 10000	116¾	M & N 1st 1910 M L 1000	115¼
Ches & O Gen 4½s 1000	78	M & S P 1st C & P Wn 5s 1000	113¼
2000	77⅞	Iowa & Minn Div 3000	126
2000	77¼	M & S P 8s 1st 6000	106
Ches & O Con 5s 2000	108	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 2000	86¼
Chi, B & Q Con 7s 5000	117¾	1000	86½
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 6000	100¼	500	87
10000	100⅜	2000	86¾
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 2000	104¼	1000	86¼
C & E Ill Cons 1000b3	126½	3000	86¼
Chi & N P 1st T R 1000	44¾	5000	86⅜
2000	44¼	5000	85⅞
1000	44½	Mo, K & Tex 2d 7000	62
3000	44½	Mo, K & East 1st 5000	93¾
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 3000s15F	103⅜	Mo, K & T of T 5s 4000	83¾
2000s3	103⅜	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 3000	68¼
7000	103¼	500	69
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 3000	97	Morris & E Con Gtd 2000	141½
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 1000	108½	N Y, Con Deb 5s 6000	109
Clev & Canton 1st 20000	80	N Y, On & W Ref 4s 4000	92½
Total sales			1,215,000

N Y, Chi & St L 4s 2000	104⅜	Rio Grande W 1st 11000	77½
5000	104¾	3000	76¾
N Y, N H & H 4s Con Deb Cts 6000	137	Rome, W & Og Cons 10000	118
5000	112½	St L & Iron M 5s 9000	80
N Y, Sus & W G M 10000	75	S L & S F 2d Class B 3000	114¾
N Y, S & W 1st R 5s 3000	99½	Class C 1000	115
North Ohio 1st 1000	105	1000	114¾
North Pac 1st Coup 5000	117¼	St L Southw 1st 2000	75½
5000	117¾	18000	75¾
North Pac 2d Coup 2000	111¼	5000	75¾
14000	111	1000	92¾
North Pac 3d Coup 13000	79½	Scioto V & N E 4s 1000	85½
North Pac Con 5s 10000	42½	3000	86
25000	42¼	So Pac of C 5s Con 10000	90¾
28000	42¼	So Pac N Mex 1st 2000	105¼
24000	42½	8000	105
Trust Co Cts 25000	42	South Ry 1st 5s 2000	93½
5000	42¼	11000	93
22000	42	1000	92¾
2000	42⅜	3000	92½
8000	42¾	2000	92⅝
25000	42¼	10000	92½
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 1000	86¼	1000	92¾
5000	87	Sp & P 5s T C Cts 5000	84
North Pac Term 1st 1000	104½	T C I & R 6s T D 6s 1000	93
N P & M 1st T C Cts 6000	35	Tex & Pac 2d Inc 5000b15F	23¾
O, S G M 4s T C Cts 5000	35	5000	23⅝
Ohio Southern 1st 2000	94½	15000	23¾
Oregon Improv 1st 1000	85	26000	23½
Or R & N 5s T C Cts 5000	96	10000	23¼
Or Sh Line 6s 2000b3	112½	16000	23½
5000	112¼	1000	23¼
1000b3	112¼	Union Elev 1st 6s 2000	97½
5000	112⅛	1000	98
Trust Co Cts 1000	111¼	3000	97½
2000	112	3000	97¾
12000	111¾	Union Pac 1st 1896 2000	102¾
8000	112	1000	102½
O S L & U N C T R 3000	68	Union Pac 6s 1897 1000	102¾
5000	68½	U Pac Lin & Col 1st 1000	34
Peo & East 1st 2000	79¾	U S C Co 1st T R 5000	33
4000	80	U S Leather Co 6s 10000	110¾
P & R G 4s T C Cts 15000	79	Wabash R R 1st 17000	107
5000	78¾	Wabash R R 2d 2000	76¾
10000	78⅞	5000	76
1000	79	West Sh Gtd 4s 2000c	106
Pitt, S & L E 1st 15000	90	2000	106¼
1000	91	Registered 500	106½
9000	90	W Nor Car 1st 6s 1000	113
Pitts & W 1st 15000	74½	W C C 1st T C Cts 5000	44½
10000	74		
7000	73½		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	152	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	81	83
Albany & Susquehanna	175	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13	13½
Alton & T. H.	58	60	Mobile & Ohio	23	24
American Coal	115	..	Mor. & Essex	164	166
American Express	110	113	National Starch	5	9
Atlantic & Pacific	½	⅞	National Starch 1st pf.	45	55
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	6	8	National Starch 2d pf.	15	25
*Bay State Gas	18¼	..	New Central C.	7	8½
B. & So. Ill. pf	..	140	New-England	44	52
Boston A. L. pf	104	106	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	38	39¼
Brunswick Co	¾	1	N. Y. & N. H.	184	185
Buffalo, R. & P.	13	18	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14¼
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	55	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	67½	75
Bur., C. R. & Nor	70	80	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	30
Canadian Pacific	56½	57½	N. Y., S. & W.	10	10¼
Cedar F. & M.	..	9	Norfolk Southern	60	70
Central Pacific	15¼	16¼	Norfolk & W. pf.	8	8½
Chicago & Alton	155	160	Ohio Southern	5	15
Chi. & E. Ill.	43	46	Ontario Mining	12½	13
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	98	101	Oregon Imp., t. r.	2	3½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..	Oregon S. L. & U. N.	7	7½
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	90	Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
Col., H. V. & T.	16½	17	Peoria & East.	5	9
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	57	60	Peoria, D. & E.	3½	4
Commercial Cable	156	163	Pittsburg & Western pf.	..	20
Consolidated Coal	30	36	P., F. W. & C.	162	..
Denver & Rio Grande	13⅝	14⅝	Pullman P. C.	158	161
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53	Quicksilver	1⅞	2¼
Detroit Gas	27	30	Quicksilver pf.	..	15½
*D., S. S. & A.	..	6¼	Rens. & Sar.	183	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	..	12	Rio Grande W.	17½	18½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	96	97	R., W. & O.	115½	116¼
Erie Tel. & Tel.	60	61	St. L. S. W.	5	5½
Evansville & T. H.	32	35	St. J. & G. I.	..	1½
Evansville & T. H. pf.	51	56	St. P. & Dul.	27½	28
Great Northern pf.	110	113	St. P. & Dul. pf.	89	91
Homestake	30	35	St. P., M. & M.	108	113
H. & Texas	1½	2½	T. P. Land Tr.	6½	7½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	21	27½	Tol. & O. C.	30	37
Illinois Steel	66	69	Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	75
Interior Conduit & Insulating	25	..	*Union Ferry	69¾	70½
Kansas & Michigan	7	9½	U. P., D. & G.	4½	5⅜
Keokuk & D. M.	3¼	4	United States Express	44	47
Lake Erie & Western	21¼	22	United States Cordage gtd., t. r.	22	23
L., St. L. & T.	..	1	United States Rubber pf.	85	87
Manhattan Beach	7	10	Utica & B. River.	151	..
Maryland Coal pf.	50	60	Wabash	7¼	7⅝
Mexican Central	12	13	Wells-Fargo Express	98	102
Mexican National certificates	1¼	2	*West. U. Beef	9¼	10
Michigan Central	95	98	Wisconsin Central	3¾	4½

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	118	118½	116¼	117⅝	18,980
Am. Tobacco	78	79⅛	77⅝	79	9,710
At., T. & S. F.	17½	17½	16⅞	17¼	800
B. & O.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	10
Chi. Gas, tr.	68⅝	68⅞	68⅜	68⅝	540
C., R. I. & P.	73⅝	73⅞	73¼	73⅞	2,040
Nat. Lead	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	50
North Am.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	150
N.Y.L.E.&W.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	20
N.Y.,O. & W.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	80
P. & R.	13	13¼	13	13	500
Tenn. Coal	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	1,000
Tobacco pf.	102	102	102	102	100
U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	2	2	2	2	100
Wabash 2d	14	14	14	14	100

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	95
American Bank Note	41½	43
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	211	215
American Typefounders'	4	4¾
American Typefounders' pf.	22½	25
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103½	104½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	170	180
Barney & Smith Car	15	20
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	97½	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103½	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	135	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	198
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 1st	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104½	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	174
Brooklyn Elevated	15	16
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99½	100½
Brooklyn Traction	10	11
Brooklyn Traction pf.	54	56
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105	105¾
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	84½	85½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104¼	105¼
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	69½	71½
Celluloid Company stock	63	..
Central & South American Tel.	121	125
Central Cross-Town	191	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1025	1035
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¼	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	30	40
Citizens' Street Railway bonds (Indianapolis)	..	86
Commercial Cable Co. stock	157	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	76	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	101½	104½
Continental Trust	168	178
Cramp Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	95	..
*Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R.	164	170
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100½	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	..	345
Ensley Land Company	½	1¼
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	70	78
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	210	215
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	775	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	123	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	..	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st.	115½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	..	99
Fort Wayne Gas stock	76	78
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	..
Fourth National Bank	182	185½
Gallatin National Bank	292	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	49	50½
Guaranty Trust Co.	401	425
†H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	95	100
†H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	95	100
H. B. Claflin Co.	92	102
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	76½	78

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500.000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Northern Pacific
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Until March 1, 1896, the United States Trust Company will continue to receive bonds offered for deposit on payment of a penalty of $10 a bond. From March 1 until May 1, 1896, bonds will be received only on payment of $30 a bond.

The committee reserves the right to reject all bonds offered for deposit after May 1, 1896.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, Chairman.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Jr., 54 Wall St., Sec'y.
Bondholders' Committee.
Feb. 8, 1896.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.
SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.

The following coupon bonds, drawn January 31st, 1896, upon which interest ceased February 1st, 1896, should be presented to the FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, No. 20 William Street, New-York, for redemption:

5 per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 258, 491, 661, 1011, 1220, 1695, 1746, 1847, 1967, 2151, 2339, 2383, 2856, 2972, 3193, 3934, 4125, 4221, 4255, 4281, 4662, 4947, 4957, 5027, 5117, 5275, and 5908.

6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 7, 9, 112, 1832, 2276, 2454, 2658, 3278, 3405, 3552, 3619, 3884, 3889, and 4086.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.
February 26th, 1896.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburg, Feb. 20, 1896.

Holders of the first mortgage 7 3-10 bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, due March 1, 1896, will receive payment of the principal and interest of said bonds on presentation at this office, or at the office of the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the City of Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 5, 1896.

Notice—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable on the second day of March next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company's agents, Messrs. Guyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Feb. 28, 1896.

The coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, maturing March 1, 1896, will be paid upon presentation at the office of the company, 45 Wall St., on and after March 2.

CHAS. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE OMAHA AND GRANT SMELTING CO. 6 per cent. bonds, due March 1, will be paid by us on and after that date.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.
New-York, February 27, 1896. 51 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN COMPANY.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. will be held at the office of the Co. in Jersey City, N. J., on the 3d day of March, 1896, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Transfer books will be closed on the 21st day of February, 1896, at three o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 4th day of March, 1896, at ten A. M. JOHN A. SHIBLEY, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—POLICY NO. 6,943 issued by the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company on the life of William F. Clyde. The finder will please return it to the undersigned. Application has been made for the issuing of a duplicate. WILLIAM P. CLYDE, 5 Bowling Green.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—February 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 21, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the New-York Navy Yard 150,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINE. Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock M., March 16, 1896, for one steam fire engine. Government reserves right to reject all or any proposal therefor. Information can be had on application to Major ISAAC ARNOLD, Jr., Ord. Dept.

THE
VENEZUELA DISPUTE
A Pamphlet Published by The New-York Times containing
Prof. John Bach McMaster's
History of the Monroe Doctrine
From The Times of Jan. 2:
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF DEC. 17,
THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY OLNEY AND LORD SALISBURY,
AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE,
THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE FROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE,
together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward.
For sale at all news stands and at the Publication Office of
The Times.
PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Wheat Market Higher, Others Lower and Quiet.

BETTER CABLES AND FIRMER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm, Corn Was Easy—Provisions Lower—Cotton Depressed—Coffee Higher.

The firmer late cables and better Western markets caused an advance in wheat, but the other cereals failed to recover from their decline, while the day's trading was light. Provisions were neglected and again lower. Cotton was active and very weak at a sharp decline. Coffee gained a few points, and had only a light trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	81½@ ..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	26¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37½@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70 @ 3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	7 13-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	10.50 @10.75
Lard, Western steam	.. @ 5.60
Beef, family	10.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	5 @ 5⅛
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¼@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10½@ 10⅝
Copper, lake	11.00 @11.15
Lead	3.20 @ 3.25

WHEAT—Contracts were only moderately active, and closed firm at ⅝@¾c advance, following the better late cables, firmer Western markets, and local shorts' covering....Spot was ⅝@¾c higher, and in moderate export demand; sales, 48,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 hard Manitoba, on private terms; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 3c over May, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2, 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 3¼c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5¼c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3½c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 5c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 112,310 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 216,574 bushels; receipts, 5,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 13,193 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were ½c lower and very quiet, with only a local trade....Spot was scarce and firmer; sales 48,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 38¼c, delivered; 24,000 bushels No. 2 white at 40¾@41c, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels steamer white at 40c, delivered....Receipts, 17,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 62,838 bushels....Clearances hence, 46,166 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 86,688 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and generally unchanged, with a steady close and no special feature....Spot were firm and fairly active; shippers bought 20,000 bushels No. 2 white at 29½c, free on board, afloat; 2,500 bushels do, at 30c, free on board, afloat, steamer last of March, and 40,000 bushels No. 2 at 27¾c, free on board, afloat....Sales, 121,500 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 26½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 28c; No. 3 white, clipped, 27½c; No. 2 mixed, 26½c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3, 25½@25¾c for 5,000 bushels; rejected white, 25c for 3,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 23¼c for 3,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 27¼c; track mixed, 26¾@27½c, track white, 27@29c for 18,000 bushels....Receipts, 87,600 bushels; exports, 17,360 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.			
Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	..	@ ..	75½
March	10,000	75¼@75½	75½
April	10,000	75⅜@75¾	75⅝
May	1,220,000	73 1-16@73⅝	73½
June	10,000	72½@73⅛	73⅛
July	210,000	72 9-16@73	73
Total	1,400,000		
CORN.			
Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	..	@ ..	37
May	135,000	36¾@36¾	36¾
July	30,000	37½@37 9-16	37½
Total	165,000		
OATS.			
Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	..	@ ..	26½
March	..	@ ..	25¾
May	25,000	26 @ ..	26
No. 2 White—			
February	..	@ ..	27½
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—There was a better feeling and more active inquiry. Sales, 17,800 bbls, including of City Mills, 3,400 bbls patents, 4,025 bbls clear, 150 bbls extra, and 125 bbls fine, at quotations; 4,500 bbls Winter straights at $3.75@$3.80, 300 bbls clears at $3.50, 600 bbls patents at $3.90@$4, 150 bbls No. 1 at $3, 3,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.80, and 1,600 bbls bakers' extra at $3@$3.10....Arrivals, 6,385 bbls and 13,941 sacks; exports, 6,247 bbls and 5,795 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 15,633 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.40@$2.50; No. 2, $2.50@$2.85; No. 1, $2.75@$3.10; clears, $3.25@$3.65; straights, $3.65@$3.80; white wheat straights, $3.75@$4; patents, $3.90@$4.10; city patents, $4.20@$4.45; city clears, $4.15@$4.25; city extras, $3.35@$3.40; city supers, $3.15@$3.25; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.50; No. 1, $2.30@$2.85; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.75; special brands, $3.50@$4.30.

RYE FLOUR—More active and steady. Sales, 750 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.75; fancy, $2.90.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and easy at $1.20@$1.25 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 41c, elevator, and 42c, delivered.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.20; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$3; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.25; brewers' meal, 85@90c; grits, 85@90c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 74c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were orders for small lots, say from 100 to 200 bbls moderately, to fill in delayed wants, on the basis of the recent decline, but inquiry for larger quantities from the Mediterranean, which had been the chief buyer, was tame for the day. It was doubtful, however, if any further full lots could have been obtained at 25c for prime yellow, and where there was a disposition to sell 25½c was the asking rate. At the same time orders that had been here at 25c for good off yellow were being cancelled, and but little desire was shown to exceed 24½c. Lard was dull, but that feature was not especially considered, but more by the fact that as there had been a considerable decline for the oil, with some full lots that had been pressing on the market closed out, that it was about as well to take a breathing spell and await developments rather than to further urge the market. England does not care to pay over 24½c for good off yellow; it has a lower quality than that offered it at a little less money, but could not touch the grade required under 25c. Sales of 400 bbls prime yellow at 25¼c. Crude in barrels was nominally 21c. The South is not disturbed from its recent asking basis, and there is no pressure there even of those small lots regularly upon the market, yet at the same time they are in a good degree under neglect by the local and Western lard refiners....LINSEED OIL was firm in price on moderate demands; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at firmer prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady and in moderate demand, quoted at 52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Feb. 27.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed, $1.25. Standard's price, $1.30.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was further depression yesterday; pork ran off 20 points and recovered 5 points; lard was down 7½ points and recovered 2½ points, and bacon, after a failing off of 7½ points reacted slightly. May lard at the West touched 5.40c, which was within 2½ points of the lowest this year, while cash lard in New-York did not have bidding over 5.50c, although held at 5.60c, while the inside price this season and the lowest in the history of the product, was only 7½ points under the bidding rate. The exporters continued the holding off policy, and as permitted by their large stocks and with the impression that when they are ready to buy they will be able to get in upon quite as favorable a basis as before. The outturns of lard from the current arrivals of hogs are comparatively liberal, and are forcing the weakness with the stagnant trading. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 19,000 head. The week's hog packing was 295,000 head; same time last year, 380,000 head.

LARD—At the West the good quality of the hogs arriving and the liberal output of the product in face of the dullness in export dealings weakened the market 7½ points, bringing the price to 5.40c for May, as against 5.37½c, the lowest of the season; there was a slight reaction of 2½ points; February there closed at 5.27½c; May was at 5.40@5.47½c, closing at 5.42½c; July at 5.55@5.62½c, closing at 5.57½c asked. Here there was an offer of 5.50c for cash, while 5.60c was held, with possibly 5.55c the trading basis; sales of 400 tcs late yesterday, on private terms. City steam was offered at 5c, but bidders became scarce over 4.95c; these figures were the lowest ever made here; sales of 70 tcs at 4.95@5c, and 10 tcs at 4.90c. May option of Western nominal, 5.75c. Refined continued quiet; Continent at 5.90c; South American at 6.10c; compound at 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was down 20c, but recovered 5c. Speculative demands were slack and the general position was dragging. February closed at $9.50 nominal; May was at $9.62½@$9.87½, closing at $9.67½ bid; July at $9.50@$10, closing at $9.85 nominal. Here there was a dull and easy market. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.50@$10.75; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—There was a slack speculation at the West and a lower range of prices by 7½ points, closing 2½ points steadier, with, at the West, February closing at 4.92½c; May was at 5.06@5.15c, closing at $5.07½@5.10c; July at 5.15@5.22½c, closing at 5.17½c bid.

CUTMEATS—There was a slow market generally, while prices were unsettled; sales of 60 bxs clear bellies at 5¼c. City-pickled bellies 12-lb average, 5c; 10-lb average, 5⅛c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7¾c; 16 lb, 7⅜c; 12 lb, 8¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 16 lb, 8c.

BEEF—There was moderate export trading and at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Trading was slack, with prices unsettled. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14@$14.50 at the West.

HOGS—Were here about steady in price. Bacon at 5¼c, 180 lb at 5⅝c, 160 lb at 5½c, 140 lb at 5⅝c, 120 lb at 5¾c; pigs at 5⅝@6c. Receipts at the West, 49,006 head; same time last year, 60,254 head. Chicago—Receipts, 26,000 head; fairly active; averaging a shade higher; $3.70@$4.05; left over, 8,000 head, Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,201 head; active; $3.50@$4.10. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,913 head; 5c higher; $3.50@$3.95. Omaha—Receipts, 5,500 head; opened strong to shade higher; $3.65@$3.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,500 head; steady; $3.65@$3.75. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,500 head; steady; $3.95@$4.10. Cleveland—Strong; light average and Yorkers, $4.10@$4.20. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,392 head; $3.70@$3.90. Pittsburg—Dull; $4.10@$4.25.

TALLOW—The market had not changed. The melters were not willing to sell under 3 13-16c, but the soap trading was dull, while the exporters were figuring only on special grades, of which they took 100 hhds (for England) at 3⅞c. For country-made a light demand, with small sales at 3¾@3⅞c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market came down to 4¾c for city, whatever lots were held above that price, and 150,000 lb city, besides 75,000 lb out of town obtained at 4¾c by the local refiners, who bought more for future use. In lard stearine a dull trading, with 6½c quoted nominal for city. For oleo oil, at Rotterdam, sale of United at 42 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and closed barely steady at 10@20 points advance, following the cables and on local bidding. Havre was quiet at ¼f advance, and Hamburg steady at ⅛ pfennig decline to ⅛ pfennig advance....Spot Rio more active and firm at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,700 bags No. 7 at 13¾@13 3-16c, 3,700 bags Maracaibo and 100 bags Savanilla on private terms....Opening call, 11 A. M.—March, 2,750 bags at 12.45c. Between Call and Close—March, 10,000 bags at 12.60c, 500 bags at 12.55c; May, 500 bags at 11.85c, 250 bags at 11.95c, 750 bags at 12.05; June, 250 bags at 11.60c; July, 500 bags at 11.40c, 250 bags at 11.50c, 500 bags at 11.55c; September, 250 bags at 10.85, 750 bags at 10.90c; total for day, 6,000 bags. Buyers' Option—March, 250 bags at 12.60c; total, 9,000 bags.

Closing Prices—January, 10.60@10.70c; February, 12.70c; March, 12.50@12.55c; April, 12.15@12.25c; May, 12@12.05c; June, 11.70@11.75c; July, 11.50@11.55c; August, 11.15@11.25c; September, 10.85@10.90c; October, 10.75@10.85c; November, 10.70@10.80c; December, 10.65@10.70c.

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.....13¼

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6..75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 7..Basis No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE—Invoice Rates—Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25@25½c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Tovar, 15¾@16¼c; Merida, 16¼@17c; Cucuta, 16@18½c; Bucaramauga, 17¼@18¼c; Bogota, 19@21c; San Salvador, 17@ 20½c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16¾c; Caracas, 16¾@ 20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16@19¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16@17¼c; Mexican—Cordova, 16@18¼c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 18@22c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	256,243
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	9,563
Total stock in New-York to-day	246,678
Total stock in Baltimore	29,270
Deliveries yesterday	1,059—28,211
Total stock in New-Orleans	29,777
Deliveries yesterday	1,311—28,466
	56,677
Total stock in United States	303,355
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 26	82,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 26	3,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 26	73,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 12	13,000
	171,000
Total	474,355
Same time 1895	410,736

COTTON.

Contracts were active and excited under free local realizing and absence of buyers, with Liverpool and the South much lower, and the close here easy at 12@15 points decline. Spot was quiet and 1-16c lower; sales, 215 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8 1-16c; middling uplands, 7 13-16c....Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day, are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
February	7.47@7.49	..	..	..
March	7.48@7.49	7.58	7.48	24,600
April	7.54@7.55	7.63	7.55	7,500
May	7.60@7.61	7.67	7.58	92,700
June	7.62@7.63	7.71	7.62	10,700
July	7.66@7.67	7.73	7.67	6,500
August	7.66@7.67	7.73	7.66	44,000
September	7.38@7.39	7.46	7.40	1,000
October	7.36@7.37	7.37	7.30	22,000
November	7.26@7.28	7.32	7.27	7,000
December	7.29@7.30	7.36	7.28	6,200
Total				225,500

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 28.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	1349	6712	1394	4436	3001	..
New-Orleans	5109	5201	3879	4221	4108	..
Mobile	1106	221	900	918	10	..
Savannah	3706	1475	3851	1884	3047	..
Charleston	574	433	1567	1303	592	..
Wilmington	..	1828	175	174	193	..
Norfolk	1872	..	2442	843	655	..
New-York	..	..	995	..	..	..
Boston	640	456	381	335	733	..
Philadelphia	..	100	570	386	..	..
West Point	..	100	..	300	50	50
Total	..	13177	18387	17778	14208	12537
This day last week	..	18240	22420	19647	10359	15527 15873
This day last year	..	12199	29394	29219	18505	27949 16934

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Business very slow and prices unchanged....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 20@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Market steady, with only a moderate demand....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2⅛@ 4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 4½c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was more active, and quoted firm; sales, 8,458 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 4⅛c; 1,000 bags concrete, 85° test, at 3¼c; and 843 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3½c; refined firm and quiet....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3¾c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3½c; centrifugal, 96° test 4⅛c, bid....Refined Sugars —Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 19, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugar on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-bbl lots, and 1 per cent. if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cut-loaf, 5⅜c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5⅛c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 7-16@4 11-16c; softs, 3⅝@5c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The volume of business is not much larger, but stock is coming forward so slowly that there are reserved offerings and a firm feeling on some varieties. Marrow have had only a few sales as yet above $1.40, but it is now difficult to buy best marks at that. Bids of $1.25 were refused for round lots of choice Candian medium in store, and pea are scarce on the spot and job at $1.25. Sales of best red kidney at about $1.12½; some lots held higher. California lima held rather firmly at the moment, but a sailing vessel is here with 7,300 bags. Green peas strengthening. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.40@ $1.42½; do, pea, $1.25; do, medium, $1.25; do, white kidney, $1.35; do, red kidney, $1.10@$1.12½; do, turtle soup, $1.45; do, yellow eye, $1.35; do, lima, California, $1.85; do, foreign, pea, old, 95c@$1.05; do, foreign, medium, old, 90c@$1; green peas, bbls, 82½c; do, bags, 77½@80c; do, Scotch, 80@82½c.

BUTTER—Trading is fair, and largely for the better grades. Prices sustained, particularly for fancy....Creamery, Western, 14@22c; do, extra, 22c; do, June, 13@19c; State dairy, 9@20c; Western, imitation creamery, 11@15½c; do, factory, 8½@12½c.

CHEESE—The jobbing demand is fair. Fancy is firm, while buyers of the lower grades are met promptly....State, full cream, large, 6@10¼c; do, fancy, 10½c; do, small, 6@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—A continued weak tone, under free supplies....State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 11¾@12½c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 11¾c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 11¼@11½c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 11¼c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 11@11¼c; refrigerator, per case, $1.75@$2.85; duck, 25@30c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in light receipt and firm, with high grades tending slightly in sellers' favor. Small lots of fancy Catawba grapes are taken at steady prices, but under grades are almost unsalable. The better grades of cranberries hold steady under fair demand; defective neglected. California oranges firm. Florida strawberries in light supply; stock mostly too green to exceed 20@35c, but a few choice reached 40@ 50c, and one fancy lot, in to-day, brought 60c. We quote: Apples, Winesap, fancy, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; do, York Imperial, $3@$4; do, Ben Davis, $2.75@$3.50; do, Baldwin, $2.75@$3.25; do, Greening, $2.75@$3; fair to good grades, $1.75@$2.50; grapes, catawba, per basket, 8@ 14c; do, per case, $1@$2.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$10.50; do, Jersey, per crate, $1.25@$2.25; oranges, California, per box, $2@ $3.75; strawberries, Florida, fancy, large, ripe, 50@60c per quart; do, poor to good, 20@40c. DRIED—A moderate quantity of evaporated apples is moving into home consumptive channels, and the feeling is fairly steady. Exporters are showing no interest. Sun-dried sliced apples are jobbing at 3@3½c for the highest grades, but other qualities are not wanted at all. Sales of prime Ohio quarters, mostly in bags, aggregating about 70,000 lb, are reported at 3c. Chops slow. Cores and skins firm. But little interest in peaches, and unpeeled are lower. Raspberries favor the buyer. Cherries quiet. Blackberries doing better; sales of prime new at 4½c. Plums entirely neglected. California fruits are easy in price, but a good deal of stock is moving. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, to extra fancy, 6½@ 7c; do, prime to choice, 5@6c; do, common to good, 3½@4¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@2¾c; do, Western, 2½@3¼c; do, State, 3@3½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 2c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 1½@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 18@18½c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 4¼@4½c; apricots, 9@18c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 3¼@7c; prunes, 3¼@7c.

GAME—Quail are in shade weaker, with $2.85 top, and a lot of 100 dozen sold to-day at that figure. Grouse firm, a lot of 300 pair, white selling to arrive at $1.50. Partridge sell fairly. Other game generally dull. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 50c@$1; grouse, $1.35@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.25@$2.65; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2@$4; do, redheads, $2@$3; do, mallards, 75c@ $1; do, other kind, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 20c; do drawn, 15@18c; do, jacks, 30@50c; venison, saddles, per lb, 18@22c; do, whole deer, 12 @14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—One car arrived, and while prices remain about the same, market is much weaker, and outside figures very extreme. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10½@11c; chickens, per lb, 10@10½c; roosters, per lb, 6½c; turkeys, per lb, 12@13c; ducks, per pair, 60@90c; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.75; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED—The general demand for fresh dressed poultry continues slow and unsatisfactory, and while prices show little actual change, the tone is rather heavy on most offerings. Fresh turkeys are very slow; nearly all lots running too large and coarse, and buyers wanting desirable lots have to turn attention to frozen. Fancy large capons in fair request and firm, but under grades slow and irregular. Western fowls and chickens generally held at 10c for choice, but selling slowly, and that figure is extreme. Frozen turkeys have a moderate peddling demand, but other prices slow. We quote: Fresh turkeys, young hens, 14½@15c; do, mixed hens and toms, average lots, 13@14c; do, straight young toms, average run, 12@13c; do, old toms, 11@12c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@20c; do, medium, size, 16@17c; do small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 15@17c; do, small and slips, 12@13c; Phiadelphia broilers, 30@ lb average, 25@28c; do, Winter chickens, 40@5 lb average, 18@20c; do, roasting chickens, 13@17c; chickens and fowls, Western, average best, 9½@10c; do, fair to good, 8@9c; old cocks, 6½@7c; roosters, choice, 15@17c; geese, Western, 7@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3; frozen turkeys, No. 1, 14½ @15c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 11@12c; chickens, No. 1, 11c; fowls, No. 1, 9¼c; chickens and fowls, No. 2, 4@7c; ducks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, No. 1, 9@11c;

VEGETABLES—Potatoes continue in good supply, comparatively quiet, and freely offered....Potatoes, Maine, 90c@$1.75; Long Island, 65@85c; State, 60c@$1.50; Jersey, 65@90c; Bermuda, $2@ $5; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $1.50@ $5; celery, per dozen stalks, 15@85c; eggplant, per bbl, $3@$7; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 60c@$1; do, yellow, 75@$1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $1.25@$2.25; kale, per bbl, $1.50; string beans, per crate, $1.50@$4.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts somewhat larger and trade shows no improvement, though choice grades of both hay and straw are held steadily. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 3, to No. 1, 75@95c; do, clover and clover mixed, 65@80c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@95c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—Free offerings and a light demand, with prices weak....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@8c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; do, crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Dry hides firm and fairly active, with city slaughters easier....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted, Havana, dry run, 35 to 60 lb, 6½@7¼c.

LEATHER—Hemlock firm, fairly active and prices steady. Other grades quiet....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak seconds, 26@28c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin firmer at 13

Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, 25.6 by 100.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, M. K. Wallach, at $27,300, the five-story brick tenement, 24 Ludlow Street, east side, 100 feet south of Hester Street, 25 by 80.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Louise Behlen, at $4,500, the three-story brick dwelling, 662 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 99 feet east of Willis Avenue, 13.62 by 100 by 12.62 by 50 by jog 1 by 50. A protest was made against the legality of this sale, because the summons and complaint in the action were served on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to Frank H. Parsons, representing the plaintiff, at $28,375, the five-story brownstone dwelling, 28 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 360.10 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.4 by 100.5. Under foreclosure, also, he sold to Sarah E. Taylor, a defendant, the three-story brick dwelling, 344 West Thirty-first Street, south side, 440 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 98.9.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $26,000, to the plaintiffs, George B. McEntyre and others, the five-story brick flat, 117 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.8½.

No auction sales are set down for to-day.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 115 to 121 Wooster Street, also 433 West Broadway, for a six-story brick warehouse and store, by the estate of Henry Bruner of 56 Broadway, owner; cost, $135,000.

Filmore Street, west side, 325 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling and a one-story frame stable, by John R. Day of 1,281 Forest Avenue, owner; cost, $2,800.

Lafayette Street, north side, 107 feet west of Prospect Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Nelson Smith, Jr., of 151 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $2,000.

No. 118 East Twenty-second Street, for a five-story and basement brick dwelling, by Mrs. Robert G. and Susanna S. Mintline, of 99 East Twenty-first Street, owners; cost, $15,000.

No. 286 Eighth Avenue, for a one-story iron boiler house, by Robert S. Westcott and another, owners; cost, $80.

Nos. 131 and 133 Spring Street, by Louis M. Jones of 802 Lexington Avenue, alterations to brick store and lofts; cost, $2,000.

No. 595 West End Avenue, by John Schnoering of 600 West End Avenue, alterations to a seven-story brick hotel; cost, $400.

Nos. 95 and 97 Greene Street, by David Einstein of 39 West Fifty-seventh Street, alterations to a six-story brick warehouse and store; cost, $5,000.

No. 470 Grand Street, by Abraham Necois of 38 Lispenard Street, alterations to a three-story brick store and lofts; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

PARK PLACE, 27, and 24 and 26 Murray St; David Sears and another to George A. Low $1

57TH ST, 325 East; Samuel Falls and another, trustees of George Falls, to Alphonse S. Coper 10,200

4TH ST, 233 West; Albert I. Sire and wife to Ludwig Heeipe 45,000

88TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x00; Joseph W. Posthauer and wife to Mary A. Moran 1

25TH ST, s s, 298.7 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 98.9; Rachel G. Grunhut, executrix of Louis Grunhut, to John R. McGurk.... 9,925

31ST ST, s s, 183.4 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x 98.9; Emmet Edgerton and wife to Raphael R. Govin 1

84TH ST, 255 West; Mary N. Newland and husband to John McKeon 1

RIVERSIDE AV, s e corner of 77th St, 103.6x99.3x102.2x116.2; Francis M. Jencks and wife to Clarence F. True.... 100,000

68TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, or Central Park West, 50x100.5; John F. Twombly and another to Peter Wagner and another 29,000

52D ST, 123 and 125 East; Catherine Dellamore to Ella McCormick 1

2D AV, 1,248; William Naftal and wife to Morris Silberstein and another, ½ part. 1

SAME PROPERTY, ½ part; Morris Silberstein and wife to William Naftal and wife 1

123D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 200x100.11; Theodore W. Myers and wife to Henry S. Thompson 40,000

137TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Cauldwell Fraser and wife to Charles Seickendick 23,500

110TH ST, s s, 272 ft e of 2d Av, 18x 201.10 to 111th St x200x Irregular; Frank L. Smith and wife to the New-York Investment and Improvement Company 1

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 99.11; Judson S. Todd to Edward Jenkins 1

107TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 54x100.11; the New-York Investment and Improvement Company to Charles Bichtermann 20,500

107TH ST, n s, 254 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 46x100.11; same to same 17,500

ORCHARD ST, s s, adjoining lands of John Brady, 100x100, City Island; Richard B. Williams and wife to Frank C. J. Becker 8,000

MATILDA ST, w s, Lot 72, map of South Washingtonville; Frederick C. Dexter and wife to Oscar V. Putnam 33

181ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; John L. Linehan to Jacob Hess. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Clara L. B. Hyer and husband to same 1

8D AV, w s, 49 ft s of boundary line, Lots 33 and 34, map of Morrisania, 25 x100; Hannah Bell to Peter Flach 1

FLEETWOOD AV, w s, 375 ft s of 178d St, 25x100; Louisa Lenien to Silver Tisch 1

47TH ST, 79 West; Catherine O'Donnell to Mary A. Earley 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 135th St, 99.11x810; John Dawson and others to Henry B. Anderson 90,000

ALEXANDER AV, and 137th St, n w corner, 19x75; Moses G. Wright and wife to Anthony Smyth 12,000

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 303.6 ft n of 188d St, 20x90; Henry A. Bassford, as trustee, to Maurice A. Coughlin 1,950

HENRY ST, 326; Sigmund Kurtz to Rieke Bernstein 3,000

SOUTH ST, 51 and 52, and 5 and 7 Jones's Lane; Louis De Vries to Emma E. Thachel 1

BOWERY, 298 and 260 Elizabeth St; Georgiana B. English to D. W. Dazian..... 1

BROADWAY, 536; Lily W. Beresford and others, executors, &c., to William Wetherer 110,000

GOERCK ST, w s, 75 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; Annie Wolarsky to Katie Jacobs. 1,000

SULLIVAN ST, 215; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Sarah Strang..... 10

22D ST, n s, 269.6 ft w of 6th Av, 21x 98.9; Ann Miller to Charles Reichenbach. 1

81ST ST, 350 West; Alexander Moore and wife to Margaret Robb 1

81ST ST, East; John J. Frech and wife to Mary D. Galge 13,000

33D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Sydney H. Chapin to Ellen S. Chapin... 1

19TH ST, 194 ft w of 3d Av, 23.1x92; n s of 18th St, 291.4 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8 x79.5; 137 East 18th St, and 141 and 143 East 18th St; Maria T. Horner to W. G. Hennessy 1

67TH ST, 14 East; James Seligman and wife to Leonard Lewisohn 112,500

81ST ST, s s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x 102.2; Norman L. Niver to Margaret A. Niver 11,000

84TH ST, s s, 168.6 ft w of Avenue A, 19.6 x102.2; Henriette Vogel to Ambrose Blank 20,000

62D ST, 70 West; William L. Snyder and another, executors, to William Stevens... 20,000

102D ST, s s, 198 ft w of Central Park West, 27x100.11; Herman A. Bente to Philip Braender 1

120TH ST, n s, 310 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Anthony Smyth and wife to Moses G. Wright 28,000

155TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Julius H. Caryl and wife to Frederick Schuck 1

62D ST, 123 and 125 East; Ella McCormack to George B. Jackson 1

81ST ST, 448 East; Elise Hildenbrand to Paul Wille 1

98TH ST, 164 and 166 West; John Casey and wife to Jane V. Butler..... 100

55TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 100.5; St. Luke's Hospital to William R. Montgomery 155,000

55TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of 5th Av, 40x 100.5; William R. Montgomery and wife to Henry F. Walker 62,000

54TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 100.5; St. Luke's Hospital to Josephine S. Goodwin 130,000

123D ST, n s, 272 ft e of 2d Av, 18x 100.11; Gertrude Greenberg to Pinkus Nathan, ¼ part 1

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Greenberg to Henry Greenberg, ¼ part 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry Greenberg and wife to Pinkus Nathan 1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 121st St, 100.11x99; Samuel Rouse and wife to Charles Bichtermann 1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Bichtermann and wife to Margaret A. Smith..... 9,921

5TH AV, s w corner of 134th St, 99.11x 110; Alois Gutwillig and wife to Gunder Johnsen 1

Recorded Leases.

BACHARACH, Herman, to Emil Buchenbein; 158 West 86th St, 7 years.... $1,350

BECKER, Betsey, administrator, to A. J. Goss; 306 West 48th St, 3 years... 840

FREY, Henry, to Richard Grant; 96 10th Av, store, &c., 5 years 900

MOZENCIA, Giovanni, to Stanislas Guiletto; 127½ Mulberry St, 2 years..... 360

REIFFUSS, Amalia, to Morris Cohen; 147 Rivington St, 3 years 780

RHINELANDER, Serena, to Henry Scheffer; n s of 88th St, 193.2 ft w of 3d Av, 26.10x100.8; also n of 88th St, 220 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8, 21 years 1,400

ROSENSTOCK, Klara, and others to James J. Nolan; 751 Columbus Av, 5 years ..... 1,320 to 1,500

COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE CARPETS. GO TO-DAY and make sure of one at the lowest price.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th St.

VOLPE, Louis, to James Fagan; 100 Mott St, 4 years 9 months 600

Recorded Mortgages.

BLANK, Ambrose, and wife to Henriette Vogel; s s of 84th St, 168.6 ft w of Avenue A, 2 years $4,000

BICHTERMANN, Charles, to the New-York Investment and Improvement Company; n s of 107th St, 254 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 17,500

SAME to same; n s of 107th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 20,500

COLE, Jonas, to Mary V. Carr; 308 East 34th St, 3 years 7,000

COUGHLIN, Maurice J., to Henry J. Bassford, trustee; e s of Washington Av, 303.6 ft n of 183d St, 3 years 600

DONNELLY, Frank, to Perpetual Trogeser; e s of Valentine Av, 280 ft n of lands of Thomas Bassford, Lot 35, map of part of Valentine farm, 3 years..... 1,200

EARLY, Mary A., to Catharine O'Donnell; 79 West 47th St, 2 years 5,000

GREIPZU, Anna, to Sigmund Cohn; 536 East 16th St, 2 years 500

SAME to Klara Simon; same property, 5 years 15,000

GRIFFEN, Jessie, widow, and John and wife to North River Savings Bank; 313 West 29th St, 1 year 9,000

GRIMM, Elizabeth, to Maria and Conrad Herring; 173 East 115th St, 2 years.... 1,000

GASS, Frank, and wife to Anna F. Larkin; s s of 12th St and n s of 11th St, Lot 276, map of Unionport, 3 years.. 1,000

HEERING, Ludwig, to Charles Lanier, trustee for Drusilla L. Cravens; n e corner of West 10th St and West 4th St, 5 years 28,000

SAME to Albert I. Sire; same property, installments 3,500

HARDY, Albert B., to Wyatt M. Bassett; w s of Morris Av, 425 ft s of 184th St, 5 years 2,000

JUCKETT, George B., to Ella McCormick; 123 and 125 East 52d St, 1 year... 6,000

JENKINS, Edward, and wife to William P. Maloney; n s of 137th St, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 60,000

SAME to Judson S. Todd; same property, 13 months 10,000

JOHNSEN, Gunther, and wife to Alois Gutwillig; s w corner of 5th Av and 134th St, 10 months 50,000

SAME to same; same property, 10 months. 30,000

KASSEL, Jeanette, Abram, and Herman, to Karl M. Wallach; 52 Ludlow St, installments 2,500

KELLER, Matilda, and husband to Harry D. Low; 342 West 122d St, 1 year 5,000

LUPTON, M., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 23 to 27 City Hall Place, demand 90,000

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., and wife to the United States Fire Insurance Company; n s of 106th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years. 96,000

McGAY, Fannie, and husband to Thomas C. Campbell; n s of 19th St, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years 2,500

MORAN, Mary A. P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 346 East 36th St, 3 years 11,500

MONTGOMERY, William R., and wife to Thomas F. Sherman; s s of 55th St, 200 ft w of 5th Av, (five mortgages,) 1 year. 108,500

SAME to James W. Markoe; s s of 55th St, 200 ft w of 5th Av, secures deposit of $12,000, contract of sale.

MONTGOMERY, James L., to Peter Hasinger; 224 and 226 West 64th St, secures bond of Joseph O'Connor, Jr..... 30,000

McKEON, Margaret B., and husband to the John Eichler Brewing Company; Lot 15, map of Morrisania, 1 year 2,500

NISSEN, Anna V., to Ellen M. Chambers; old w s of Bathgate Av, 55.1 ft s of Samuel St, 1 year 500

O'GORMAN, Linda, to the Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s w s of Woodruff Av, Lot 51, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, installments 8,800

REICHENBACH, Charles, to Ann Miller; n s of 22d St, 269.6 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years 18,250

SENTELL, Charles S., and wife to John A. Brown, Jr., and others, trustees, &c.; 1047 West Broadway, 3 years 47,500

STEVENS, William, and wife, to the Franklin Savings Bank of New-York; s s of 52d St, 101.4 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 20,000

SCHOONMAKER, Amelia J., to James H. Robertson; s s of 113th St, 320 West, 1 year 500

SAME to Charles A. Bristed; same property, 3 years 8,000

SEICKENDICK, Charles, to Cauldwell Fraser; n s of 137th St, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 11,600

THACHER, Emma E., to Max Cohen; 51 and 52 South St and 5 and 7 Jones Lane, 1 year 6,000

SAME to A. Judson Wells; same property, bond 2,675

THE WALDRICH LAND COMPANY to Mary L. Higgins, guardian, &c., of Eloise L. Breese; n e corner of West 10th St and Waverley Place, 3 years... 25,000

TRUE, Clarence F., to Francis M. Jenks; s e corner of Riverside Drive or Av and 77th St, demand 100,000

THOMPSON, Henry S., to Theodore W. Myers; s s of 123d St, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 9 months 38,000

WETTER, William, to Lily W. Beresford and others, executors of Louis C. Hamersley; 536 Broadway, 2 years..... 80,000

WILLE, Paul, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 448 East 81st St, 3 years 3,500

WAGNER, Peter, and Robert Wallace, to John F. Twombly and Frances T. Pope; s s of 68th St, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 27,000

WILCOX, Walter, and wife to Frederick Boss; e s of Daly Av, 273.4 ft n of Tremont Av and adjoining lot, 1 year.. 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BANNEN, John, to Thomas Daly..... $1

BLANK, Ambrose, and wife to Henriette Vogel 3,500

BILLINGS, Franklin N., to executors of Frederick Billings 1

BEDELL, Homer T., trustee, to William H. Brandow 1

COXE, Charles E., to John A. Brown, Jr., (two assignments) 27,500

DANIELS, Mary L., executrix of Mary H. Harvey to Mary L. Daniels 1

DANIELS, Mary L., to the Central Trust Company 1

GROSSMAN, Martin, executor of Henry Zubiller, to George J. Grossman 4,020

HARBECK, Charles T., trustee, &c., to Louisa Willett 10,000

SAME to Harriet Willett 10,000

JACOBS, Marks, to Annie Watarsky 1

LEVY, Joseph A. trustee, to the trustee of Arthur L. Levy, deceased 18,000

LEVY, Joseph C., and others, trustees, to Arthur L. and Joseph C. Levi, trustee. 18,000

MAHLER, William P., and another, executors of Pius Mahler, to Louis C. Siegel 10,000

POWELL, Sarah H., to Martha V. Griffen 5,000

RENWICK, Annie E., and another, committee of Frederick W. Renwick, to Annie E. Renwick, (two assignments)... 26,000

ROEDER, Jacob, Jr., to Jacob Roeder, Jr. 1

RIESENFELD, Charles, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company 10,000

SLAWSON, George L., and Frederick G. Hobbs to Frederic J. Middlebrook.... 6,000

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York to Louise C. C. Fernschild 2,655

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the University Club of New-York 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to William Manice and another, trustees for Heaton Manice..... 7,000

SAME to Maude R. Cushman..... 7,000

SAME to Adolph Mack, (two assignments). 54,000

SIEB, Albert L., to Edward F. Browning 3,500

SIEGEL, Louis C., to Louis P. Mahler... 10,000

Lis Pendens.

114TH ST., n s, 34 ft e of Park Av, 22 ft front; Katie Neiman against William Riedell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

69TH ST, n s, 124.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 19.10 ft front; Anthony Hamilton against Andrew J. Thomas and others, (action to set aside deed.)

MONROE AV, w s, 75 ft n of Columbia Av, 20 ft front; American Savings Bank against William Grant and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

94TH ST, n s, 102 ft e of 3d Av, 30x10; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against John Farrell, owner and contractor $499

145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Biershenk & Co. against Osborne & Morris, owners and contractors 665

PROSPECT AV, e s, 660 ft n of Samuel St, 33 ft front; Joseph Constantin against Lewis Weniger and Maria Fisher, owners; Louis Weniger, contractor..... 64

98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; August Niewohner against Peter and Johanna Saltuary, owners; John Saltuary, contractor 53

109TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100; Andrew D. Campbell against Martin Lyons, lessee and contractor; John Townsend, owner 103

UNION SQUARE, 80; Louis Korn against Jacobs & Son, owners and contractors... 500

Manhattan State Hospital Schedule.

Dr. Macdonald, General Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, announces that on and after to-day, until further notice, the steamer Aurora will leave the pier, foot of East Thirty-first Street, and convey visitors to the patients in the Manhattan State Hospital, according to the schedule below. Permits already issued by the Department of Charities and Correction will be honored for one trip, and new permits will be issued at the hospital in their stead.

For Ward's Island.—Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock and 2 o'clock P. M., returning at 3 o'clock P. M.

For Hart's Island.—Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M., returning at 4 o'clock P. M.

For Blackwell's Island.—Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M., returning at 3 o'clock P. M.

Sunday visits will be permitted only in special cases, and permits therefor will be issued at the hospital only.

City offices of the hospital have been established in the Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Avenue, corner of Twenty-third Street. The office hours are from 12 o'clock noon until 4 o'clock P. M. each weekday.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York: H. Brown, Grafton; G. A. Coffyn, New-Lisbon; M. H. Barry, Racket River; Stephen Miller, Selkirk.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

For sale on 188d St., bet. King's Bridge Road and 11th Av., and also bet. 11th Av. and Amsterdam Av., two plots of lots.

APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,

9 PINE ST. (5062)

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

174 WEST 94TH ST.

TO RENT OF FOR SALE CHEAP.

The new modern house, 3-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of

J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE,

111 Broadway.

ONE OF THE BEST BOULEVARD FRONTS below 106th St.; no rock; $140,000

STEVENS, 93d St., corner of Columbus Av.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

AT ESSEX FELLS, N. J.

For rent or for sale—Modern houses.

Seven and nine bedrooms; water and sewer systems; nearest MOUNTAIN district to New-York; will furnish; open and heated for inspection Saturday; take Erie R. R. City office, 15 Cortlandt St. C. W. LEAVITT, Mgr.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT, Monmouth Beach,

Shrewsbury River, N. J.

D. B. KEELER, Jr.,

9 Pine St., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

POPULAR NUTLEY, N. J., OFFERS SEVERAL modern houses, with pleasant grounds, shade, &c., at rentals $450 to $900; quite near station. Apply F. M. UNGER, opposite Nutley Station.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

$2,100.

Three years' lease.

An elegant residence, brown, of Lenox Hill.

J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

A.—DWELLING TO LET.—2,119 Madison Av., corner 133d St.; rent only $750; immediate possession. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

CAPE COD.—Wychmere Summer cottage, Harwichport, completely furnished; sanitary plumbing; bathrooms; warm sea bathing; forest; rentals, $200 up; circular. J., 71 East 8th St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Irvington-on-Hudson.

Modern house, 12 rooms, newly decorated; rent, $900.

Old-fashioned Colonial house, 14 rooms, newly remodeled; sanitary plumbing; all modern improvements, (new,) $750.

Both houses have fine views of Hudson, extensive grounds, cared for at owner's expense, and free use of stables; seven minutes' walk of station.

Apply to JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

FOR SALE—Restricted; Sea Gate, fronting Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay, overlooking the Narrows; presenting this select property strictly for residence, with every convenience; sewers, water, and gas; macadamized streets and direct private communication by boat to New-York within 45 minutes; sold by reference only. Particulars furnished by application to NORTON POINT LAND COMPANY, agents, WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, 189-191 Montague St., Brooklyn.

THE DWELLING 708 MADISON AV., SOUTHwest corner of 63d St.; the two first floors are piped ready to connect with the steam company's pipes in the avenue. ROBERT I. BROWN, 20 Nassau St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OFFICES TO LET.

UNION TRUST CO. BUILDING,

80 Broadway, 5 and 7 New St., opposite Stock Exchange, two suites of 3 rooms. Also single offices, $250 up. All modern conveniences. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.

To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

THE STORE 2,264 3D AV., BETWEEN 123D and 124th Sts., now occupied as a grocery; will not be let for a liquor store nor for any business carried on in the other stores on the same block. ROBERT I. BROWN, 20 Nassau St.

THE STORE AND BASEMENT AT 416 4TH Av., west side, between 28th and 29th Sts., now occupied as a restaurant. ROBERT I. BROWN, 20 Nassau St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

THE GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Pursuant to a decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, entered December 27th, 1895, in a consolidated cause entitled the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, complainant, vs. the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company, defendant, the undersigned, Master Commissioner, appointed for the purpose in and by the said decree, will sell at public auction upon the premises and in the south waiting-room of the depot of the said railroad in the City of Green Bay, in the State and District of Wisconsin, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon on the 18th day of February, 1896, all the mortgaged premises and property, rights and franchises in said decree described or mentioned as subject to the lien of the First Mortgage from the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, dated August 1, 1892, and the other mortgages in said decree referred to, in two parcels, namely: First—That part of the mortgaged property known as the La Crosse Branch, and so described in the bill of complaint filed in said cause; and, Second—the main line of railroad, and all the other property belonging to the said railroad company, a brief description of which properties so directed to be sold is as follows, viz.:

First:—The premises and property known as the La Crosse Branch are described as follows:

All that certain railroad known as the La Crosse branch of the defendant railroad company extending from Onalaska on the line of the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott Railroad to the depot of the said La Crosse Branch at or near the City of La Crosse, in the State of Wisconsin, and the property and rights thereto appertaining, together with the real estate situated along said branch, and which is not a part of its right of way or depot grounds; and a certain tenacre tract of land situated in La Crosse, contiguous to but not a part of the right of way or depot grounds of said railroad company, including the track, roadbed, right of way, depot grounds and buildings and appurtenances to said railroad belonging.

Second:—The remainder of the mortgaged premises and property directed to be sold is described as follows:

All and singular the railroad of the said Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company, as the same is now laid out, constructed and operated, from and including the terminal property of the said railroad at the City of Green Bay in said State of Wisconsin, and running thence through the Counties of Brown, Outagamie, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Jackson, Trempealeau and Buffalo, to and including the terminal property and depot of said railroad at Eastmoor, on the east bank of the Mississippi River in the County of Buffalo in said State, with all and singular the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, rights of way, viaducts, gravel pits, depots, depot grounds, wharves, erections, fences, walls, materials, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights and interests, and all the real and personal property and estate of and belonging to the said railroad, or the said railroad company, and all railway stations and depots, with all the appurtenances, and all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools, machinery and equipments belonging or appertaining to the said railroad or said railroad company, and also all rights and privileges to use the said railway, roadbed, tracks, sidings and turnouts, constructed upon or appurtenant to said railroad or used in connection therewith; also the right to extend said railroad to a point on the east bank of the Mississippi River between the south line of Township eighteen (18), Range ten (10) west, and the north line of Township twenty-seven (27), Range twenty (20) west, and to construct a railroad bridge over the Mississippi at such point, to be used in connection with said railroad; also all the rights, interests and privileges, under a certain contract between the Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad Company, dated May 6th, 1873, or under any other contract or contracts between said roads for any right or rights of trackage and for the use of any of the property, stations, tracks or bridges belonging to the said Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, and for the use of any railroad bridge over the Mississippi River or Winona, or otherwise; also all rights, interests and privileges under any contract or contracts made by said Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad Company with the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott Railroad Company for the use of any of the tracks, stations and property of said last named railroad, and any and all rights of trackage or of any of the said railroad last named or of any other railroad or railroads; and also all franchises connected with or relating to the construction, maintenance, operation and use of said Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad or said Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad, and all rights, privileges, grants, franchises, immunities and advantages possessed by said Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company, and all the property, rights and franchises of the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company which it owned at the date of the several mortgages above referred to or which it has since or may hereafter acquire, except only the property above described and designated as the La Crosse Branch.

It is provided in said decree, among other things, (1) That the Master Commissioner may, upon the request of the complainant, adjourn such sale from time to time, without further publication or notice.

(2) That no bid shall be entertained at such sale by the Master Commissioner for the La Crosse Branch unless the bidder shall first deposit with him in cash or in coupons of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) in such currency, or drafts, certificates or checques as may be satisfactory to him.

(3) That no bid shall be received by the Master Commissioner at such sale for the main line and other mortgaged property so to be sold unless the bidder shall first deposit with him the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in such currency or drafts, certificates or checques as may be satisfactory to him.

(4) That if in either case a bidder having made a deposit shall fail to complete his purchase without just cause shown and allowed, he shall forfeit the deposit so made, if the same to be disposed of as the Court upon due hearing may order.

(5) That in both cases the balance of the purchase money over and above the amount of deposits made to be paid within thirty days after the sale, unless the Court for good cause shown shall by order extend the time for payment, such further portions of said purchase price to be paid in cash as the Court or a Judge thereof may direct, and the remainder to be paid in money, or in First Mortgage bonds, and the unpaid and overdue coupons appertaining thereto, or in Consolidated Mortgage bonds, and the unpaid and overdue coupons appertaining thereto, as the Court may direct.

Dated Milwaukee, Wis., January 17th, 1896.

FRANK M. HOYT,
Master Commissioner.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, New-York City;
WINKLER, FLANDERS, SMITH, BOTTUM & VILAS, Milwaukee, Wis.,
Solicitors for Complainant.

By order of the Court duly made in the foregoing suit, the sale of the premises described in the foregoing notice has been adjourned to the third day of March, A. D. 1896, at the same hour and place mentioned and designated in the foregoing notice of sale.

FRANK M. HOYT,
Master Commissioner.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, New-York City;
WINKLER, FLANDERS, SMITH, BOTTUM & VILAS, Milwaukee, Wis.,
Solicitors for Complainant.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—MARIE LOUISE HALL and JOSEPH HALL, as committee of the person and property of Thomas H. Hall, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM S. WATSON and ELIZABETH B. WATSON, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 18th day of February, 1896, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the nineteenth day of March, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 47th Street, distant from the northwesterly corner of 6th Avenue and 47th Street 40 feet, westerly; thence, running northerly, parallel with the 6th Avenue, 80 feet; thence westerly, parallel with 47th Street, 20 feet; thence southerly, parallel with 6th Avenue, 80 feet, to the northerly line of 47th Street, and thence easterly along said line 20 feet to the place or point of beginning. The easterly and westerly walls of the dwelling house erected on said lot of land being party walls, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, February 25th, 1896.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

FREDERICK BELTZ, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, New-York City.
f27-2aw3wTh&F&mh19

A RECOMMENDATION AS TO BANKS.

Mr. Kilburn Would Separate Savings and Discount Institutions.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Superintendent Franklin D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department to-day transmitted his first report to the State Legislature regarding the operations for 1895 of the savings banks, trust companies, safe-deposit companies, and other corporations coming under the supervision of the department. All of the interesting figures in the report have already been published. Mr. Kilburn recommends that the Legislature pass a bill, as suggested by Gov. Morton, making it illegal for savings banks and banks of discount to do business in the same office quarters.

Mr. Kilburn quotes from Gov. Morton's message to the Legislature last year: "At least two instances have occurred within the last two years where discount banks have suspended, and savings banks doing business in the same rooms have been forced into failure for the reason that their entire available funds were tied up in the suspended bank. This condition of affairs demands prompt rectification. Each banking institution should be independent of the other and the available funds of savings banks should be deposited in such a manner as to be beyond the perils which may involve the discount banks."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW AQUEDUCT; NEW CROTON DAM, CORnell Site.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointments of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1894. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the easterly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of the highway leading easterly from said Wood's Bridge; thence northerly and northeasterly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundary of Parcel No. 6; thence across the mouth of the Cross River; thence northerly and easterly still along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcels Nos. 5 and 1 to the easterly line of Parcel No. 1; thence along the easterly line of Parcel No. 1, southerly 8 feet; thence south 4 degrees 23 minutes west 262.39 feet; thence south 5 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 195.86 feet; thence south 4 degrees 21 minutes west 319.13 feet; thence south 1 degree 28 minutes east 92.15 feet; thence south 3 degrees 35 minutes west 371.36 feet; thence south 8 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 28 minutes west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 48 minutes west 61.32 feet; thence south 8 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds west 92.39 feet; thence south 4